INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, mist followed with sunny. Temp. 8-18 (46-64). Friday, sunny. LONDON: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 8-14 (46-61). Friday, cloudy but slightly warmer. BRUSSELS: Slight. ROME: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 5-13 (41-55). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 13-20 (55-68).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	£L2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3.00 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	LT. 15
Israel	I.£14.00	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D.

United Press International

Dean of Cardinals Carlo Canfalonieri, left, under a canopy, celebrates funeral Mass as Pope John Paul I's coffin lies in the rain in St. Peter's Square in Rome yesterday. Members of foreign delegations are standing in the background.

Associated Press

Ninety-two cardinals sit in a line outside the main entrance of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome yesterday during funeral.

Thousands at Funeral

John Paul I Buried After Outdoor Rites

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I, the 263d occupant of the throne of St. Peter, was laid to rest today in St. Peter's Basilica after a solemn two-hour Mass concelebrated by 92 red-clad cardinals.

The rites were held outdoors, in St. Peter's Square, rather than inside the church, following a precedent set two months ago for Pope Paul VI.

The vast square was packed with worshipers. Estimates of the crowds ranged as high as a hundred thousand.

Delegates from 101 countries included Mrs. Lillian Carter, the U.S. president's mother.

Mourners Applaud

Many of the mourners applauded in farewell at the end of the Mass, when 12 chair carriers in morning coats lifted the pope's coffin on their shoulders and carried it slowly into the church and to his final resting place in the crypt below the basilica.

Night fell under a leaden sky as the coffin, escorted by the cardinals and flanked by Swiss Guards in blue, yellow and red uniforms, entered the church.

The rites were led by Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, the 85-year-old dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, which will elect a new pope in a secret conclave beginning Oct. 14. The Sistine Choir sang Gregorian hymns and prayers, and the worshipers in the square responded.

Cardinal Confalonieri in his homily praised the human warmth of the deceased pope, "the appeal of his instinctive goodness, his innate humility, his genuine simplicity."

Pope John Paul, in his pontificate of only 33 days, had drawn the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Heavy Fighting in Beirut Spills Over Into New Area

500 Casualties Reported Within 24-Hour Period

By George Krimsky

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (AP) — Syrian-Christian violence has torn apart this capital city, and some veterans of the Lebanese conflict say that the fighting now is worse than any seen during the 1975-76 civil war.

Official casualty figures were not immediately available, but the rightist Phalangist radio said that about 500 people had been killed or wounded in a 24-hour period.

The conflict that has destroyed much of the Christian sector of East Beirut is now spilling over into the western portion, the entertainment and commercial center that in better times earned Beirut the name "Paris of the Middle East."

The Syrians, now the heart of an Arab League force stationed here, intervened in the civil war that pitted leftist Lebanese Moslems and Palestinians against Christian rightists, whom the Moslems thought had too much political control.

Stubborn Resistance

The Syrian move saved the Christians, but they have proved stubbornly resistant to Syrian attempts to control them.

The Christian quarter has been without water and electricity for a week. Tuesday the big guns constantly hammering the city knocked out most of West Beirut's power, plunging it into darkness and cutting all communications with the outside world.

The blackout proved a nightmarish backdrop for the battle waged in the air — fiery tracer shells and whistling rockets from Syrian guns criss-crossed the night sky, landing with white bursts of fire in the eastern sector.

The orange glow of a blaze at an oil depot, partially obscured by thick smoke, put the eastern skyline in a ghostly silhouette.

Radio reports from the Christian sector, completely cut off by Syrian roadblocks and sniper fire from the Moslem quarter in the west, said that corpses were rotting in streets, hospitals and homes, kept from burial because of the danger.

Famine Threat

Red Cross workers say that the threats of famine and death from thirst are becoming more serious by the hour as all routes of supply to the eastern sector have been severed. The rightist militia campaign to wrest from the Syrians two strategic bridges that lead into East Beirut and out of the city to the north could be a push for an escape route.

In West Beirut, leftist Lebanese militiamen who have stayed out of this fight — some say only because of considerable pressure from Syria — have put up roadblocks in neighborhoods they treat as their own private strongholds. Armed gunmen check identities of passing drivers and, in apparent frustration at being left out of the fight, shoot fusillades of machine-gun fire into the night air.

An occasional rocket-propelled grenade swishes toward the eastern sector from an apartment window, testimony to the Beirut cliche that every building is an armory.

Scores of restaurants and nightclubs in West Beirut that reopened after the civil war in hopes of eventual recovery have shut their doors again.

Hans Maschek, an Austrian restaurateur who spent $290,000 re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Backs French Effort To End War in Lebanon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (IHT) — The United States, expressing support for French efforts to remove Syrian troops from Beirut and halt the bloodshed there, today urged Syria and Israel to exercise "maximum restraint" in the volatile situation in Lebanon.

"This escalating violence, with the bloodshed and suffering to innocent civilians it inflicts, must be ended," State Department spokesman Tom Reston said.

New fighting in Beirut last night resulted in hundreds of casualties, it was reported.

The French proposal, which Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud presented to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday in New York, would work toward the following:

- Redeployment of the Arab Defense Force, mostly composed of Syrian troops, away from "flash points" inside Beirut.
- Replacement of that force with a mixed "buffer force" of Christian and Moslem troops of the Lebanese Army.
- Formation of a joint commission with international participation to oversee a cease-fire.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing sent messages today to President Carter and to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad with regard to the fighting in Lebanon, said presidential spokesman Pierre Hunt.

Mr. Hunt said the French government does not now envision using any French troops to implement its cease-fire plan.

French Political Pressure

Lebanon and Syria are former French colonies, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is under pressure from leading French politicians to help stop the bloodbath.

At a French Cabinet meeting, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the French government intends to "do everything in its power to bring the fighting to a halt."

French sources said Paris hopes to persuade Syria to agree to a cease-fire and a "disengagement."

If the French proposal does not produce a cease-fire, Lebanon is considering requesting an emergency meeting of the UN Security

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rhodesian Leaders

U.S. Approves Visas For Smith, 3 Others

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP) — The State Department announced today that it would issue visas to Prime Minister Ian Smith and his three black allies in Rhodesia's ruling Executive Council.

The department spokesman, Thomas Reston, said the administration had decided to make an exception and grant the visas "because we believe the visit can contribute to the process of achieving a settlement."

Mr. Reston said that the decision did not imply an endorsement of the Smith government, but rather reflected "our urgent desire to leave no stone unturned, no opportunity ignored, and to further our efforts to end the bloodshed and suffering."

He said that administration officials expected to meet with the Smith group during their visit.

The department's decision follows a two-week tug of war within the administration over whether to grant visas to the leaders of a regime that the United Nations regards as illegal.

The first public word of the decision came from Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif., who said he had been informed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Smith and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole probably will fly to New York on Saturday and come to Washington early next week. The other two black members of the Rhodesian leadership, Jeremiah Chirau and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, will come at a later date.

AP

Ian Smith

In Salisbury, a senior official of the Rhodesian government said privately: "Not only have we won the visas and are getting them there, but we have won on the basis of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Intelligence Chief Gets Defense Post

Sadat Carries Out Reshuffle of Cabinet

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (NYT) — President Anwar Sadat today carried out a major shake-up of his Cabinet as part of his commitment to overhaul his cumbersome government on the threshhold of transition from war to peace.

The reshuffle, Egypt's third in less than a year, left fewer than a dozen holdovers from the Cabinet of former Premier Mamdouh Salem and introduced some unexpected new faces. Mustafa Khalil, 57, a respected politician, had been named only two days ago to replace Mr. Salem and form the new Cabinet in consultation with Mr. Sadat.

One of the major developments was the nomination today of the chief of Egypt's intelligence apparatus, Gen. Kamal Eddin Hassan Ali, as the new minister of defense and commander in chief of Egypt's armed forces. The move was forecast yesterday when his predecessor, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, was named a military adviser to Mr. Sadat.

At the same time, the armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed al-Fahmy, was also designated a presidential adviser, a post carrying no real authority. His replacement was Maj. Gen. Ahmed Badawy, a career soldier briefly jailed under the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who later led the beleaguered 3d Army in the 1973 war with Israel.

The surprise departures of Gen. Gamasy and Gen. Fahmy baffled observers here and prompted some initial rumors about disaffection in the military over the Camp David peace accords with Israel. The two outgoing generals had a reputation for loyalty to Mr. Sadat and well-placed Cairo sources attributed the shifts to the president's desire to rotate key military posts.

Gen. Ali, a highly decorated 57-year-old veteran of desert tank warfare, was now expected to lead the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks with Israel in Washington next week. It was not clear whether Gen. Gamasy, who had been active in earlier negotiations, would also attend.

The portfolio of foreign minister was left conspicuously vacant, presumably to give Mr. Sadat more time to select a successor to Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Before Central Bank Support Reduces Loss

Dollar Falls to Record Low Against Mark

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — The dollar today touched record lows against the Deutsche mark, guilder and Belgian franc and broadly declined against the main trading currencies before bouncing back on apparent forceful support by the Federal Reserve.

The Fed intervention helped the dollar rebound in the final hour of European trading from its intraday lows, but it remained below yesterday's finishing levels. Profit-taking may have also had a hand in the dollar's late improvement, dealers said.

"If the Fed hadn't entered the market, there would have been a bloodbath," one dealer remarked. He noted that the Fed presumably had entered the market late yesterday as well, giving rise to speculation that U.S. authorities may have adopted a more aggressive strategy in supporting the currency.

Meanwhile, the price of gold was fixed at successive record highs in London of $223.00 an ounce in the morning and $223.50 in the afternoon, compared with yesterday's peak of $221.40. However, the dollar's late rebound undercut the price of bullion, which closed in London at $222.50, compared with $222.00 late yesterday.

Currency traders mentioned last weekend's announcement by the Swiss National Bank of a package of measures aimed at lowering the value of the Swiss franc. The Swiss central bank said that it would intervene in the market in an "energetic" way and it could count on the support of "friendly" central banks insofar as their objectives concerning monetary policy would not be jeopardized by common action.

The phrase "friendly" central banks was initially taken to mean the authorities in West Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, and indeed the Dutch and Belgian central banks have been active participants in the market this week. But dealers have been puzzled by lack of any significant official intervention by the Bundesbank. Some traders now are now saying the Fed may have decided to "join the club."

The Swiss National Bank is understood to have bought about $290 million today plus 360 million Belgian francs in an effort to deflate the Swiss franc's exchange rate. In addition, the Bundesbank apparently bought $60 million and 160 million Belgian francs. The Bank of Japan absorbed about $15 million in Tokyo trading, sources said. Also, the Swiss central bank reportedly bought $400 million yesterday and around $280 million Monday.

Snake Pressure

The dollar's extreme weakness against the Deutsche mark was seen as stemming from the efforts of the Swiss authorities to weaken the franc, especially vis-a-vis the Deutsche mark, coupled with speculation that the mark will be revalued if European nations go ahead with plans to form a new monetary system next year. Given the current parity grid of the European joint currency float, or snake, the guilder and Belgian franc have

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

On Discriminatory Legislation

New Law Seeks to Benefit Americans Living Abroad

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (IHT) — Congress has passed into law language that requires the administration to submit periodic reports on all federal laws that may discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad.

In a little-noticed rider to legislation authorizing funds for the State Department and the International Communications Agency, congressional conferees directed that the first such report, including recommendations for remedial action, be delivered to the House and Senate "not later than Jan. 20, 1979."

This language, which was accepted by both houses as part of the compromise bill, was offered by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D. The overall legislation is certain to be signed by President Carter.

Periodic Review Set

In the amendment, Sen. McGovern noted that "American citizens living abroad should be provided fair and equitable treatment by the United States government with regard to taxation, citizenship . . . , veterans' benefits, voting rights, Social Security benefits and other rights and benefits."

To promote this goal "a periodic review of laws and regulations affecting Americans living abroad" was ordered, with the first report to come on or before Jan. 20.

This report, according to language in the bill, would:

"Identify all United States statutes and regulations which discriminate" against Americans overseas; evaluate each such discriminatory practice, and recommend legislation and any other remedial action the president finds appropriate to eliminate unfair or inequitable treatment of Americans living abroad.

Passage Is Hailed

The passage of the bill containing the amendment was hailed by spokesmen for various U.S. citizens groups abroad. It had the strong backing of the overseas arms of both the Democratic and Republican parties and a new group, American Citizens Abroad, which was formed recently to try to present the concerns of U.S. citizens overseas to Congress.

Andrew Sundberg, a spokesman for the group, urged all Americans abroad to take advantage of the new law to present examples of the inequities suffered by U.S. citizens overseas. He added that ACA would collect and correlate these grievances for the administration officials making the required report.

He added that Americans overseas wishing to join in the effort could write to American Citizens Abroad at: 157 Route du Grand Lancy, 1213 Onex, Geneva, Switzerland.

ERA Extension Near in Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The Senate today narrowly rejected a proposal to let states that have approved the Equal Rights Amendment change their minds, an action that cleared the way for certain extension of the ratification deadline. The vote was 54-44.

The extension, which would give the states three years and three months more — until June 30, 1982 — now appears sure to pass Friday. The House approved an identical extension earlier this year, and President Carter strongly supports it.

So far, 35 of the required 38 states have ratified ERA. But supporters say there is no chance of adding the three states necessary to the list before the current deadline — March 22, 1979.

World Court to Open Aegean Sea Hearings

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — The World Court said today it would open public hearings Oct. 9 on the dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean Sea continental shelf. The hearing will enable the court to decide whether the case falls within its jurisdiction.

Greece took the issue to the UN body Aug. 10, 1976, after Turkey sent a research vessel to take seismic soundings on the continental shelf. Turkey says the court does not have jurisdiction in the dispute.

United Press International

Black smoke and flames rise from oil-storage facility destroyed during shelling of an industrial suburb of Beirut.

TURN TO PAGE 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

20,000 Blacks Face Relocation

S. Africa Plans to Raze Last Big Squatter Camp

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 4 (NYT) — Despite the risk of an international furor, the South African government is pressing ahead with plans to demolish the Crossroads squatter camp outside Cape Town and forcibly remove most of its 20,000 black inhabitants to a remote rural area that many of them have never seen.

Officials confirmed today that plans have been made to move at least some of the Crossroads residents to a plot of land on the border of the Transkei homeland, 500 miles east of Cape Town. Workers at the site, known as the Bridge Farm, have cleared roads and have installed running water and toilet facilities.

The demolition of Crossroads, expected as soon as the Bridge Farm site is ready, threatens to present Prime Minister Pieter Botha with his first racial crisis since being elected to head the government last week. When he assumed office, Mr. Botha pledged to apply what he called "a positive policy" to improve race relations within the framework of existing apartheid doctrine.

Compromise Hoped For

The plight of Crossroads has been widely publicized at home and overseas. Among opponents of apartheid, there were hopes that Mr. Botha might compromise on the squatter issue as a demonstration of good will toward the black community. However, newspapers reported today that a major crackdown has begun against black squatters at camps around the eastern industrial city of Port Elizabeth, long a center of black unrest.

The Star of Johannesburg reported that government officials last week began burning shanties in the city and arresting fleeing inhabitants. A local official was quoted as saying that the crackdown will not be halted until the squatter settlements in the area have been "entirely cleaned out" and the squatters driven back to the rural areas.

The newspaper's correspondent reported that some shanties were burned before residents had time to remove their furniture and belongings, a claim that the government denied.

The purge of squatters' settlements is in line with government policy that sharply restricts the right of blacks to live and work in the urban areas of the country, which apartheid theory reserves for whites. Black migrant workers, licensed to take jobs in the cities but not to bring their families with them, frequently build shanties for their families rather than live in the austere men's hostels assigned to them.

Anti-apartheid groups have pleaded with the government to accept the squatters and to help them upgrade their settlements.

Government Cites Crime

But officials, arguing that the camps represent a serious crime and health problem, have insisted that the camps be torn down and their "illegal" residents removed, at government expense, to the rural "homelands" assigned to their tribal group. Church groups and other bodies that have argued that health and crime figures show the Crossroads camp to be no worse than many other residential areas in Cape Town.

Last year, the government dispatched bulldozers and police with dogs to clear the smaller black settlements in the Cape Town area. The action left only Crossroads, the biggest of the black squatter camps in the region.

Last month, the police mounted several night raids on Crossroads, adjacent to Cape Town airport. The raids, ostensibly in search of blacks without permits to be in the Cape Town area, resulted in several hundred arrests and the death of one man shot in a struggle with police.

United Press International

A Christian mother, child cradled in her arms, stands beside the ruins of their home in Beirut.

Beirut Fighting Spills Into New Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

furbishing his war-gutted establishment, put a "for sale" ad in the newspapers.

"This is sheer madness. I've had it," Mr. Maschek said, adding that he is willing to take almost any loss to sell and get his family out.

The embattled Christian quarter, which largely escaped damage during the earlier civil war, has been dubbed "Stalingrad," after the city that was almost depopulated at the end of its famous siege.

Streets Impassable

Streets in the area are impassable because of the chunks of concrete, shattered glass and felled telephone poles. Officials in the eastern sector believe that more than two-thirds of the 600,000 Christians here have fled to the mountains or the country. The remainder, mostly poorer residents, have stayed behind to support the militia or to protect their property from looting.

On a tour of East Beirut during a lull early this week, correspondents were shown dozens of unexploded shells, some weighing 250 pounds.

"I think this is in some ways worse than the civil war," said a British diplomat who was here during the 19 months of that conflict. "These big guns weren't operating then. It was mostly a light-arms war."

Many Civilian Casualties

Experts say that the heavy artillery, mortar and rocket barrages — mostly from Syrian guns — are responsible for the high civilian casualty toll, estimated as high as 90 percent. Heavy-shell fire is less accurate and more indiscriminate in its destruction than small arms aimed directly.

The 1975-76 civil war took more than 37,000 lives, many of them combatants.

The current fighting, which up to this week was localized in the eastern sector of the capital, is now being carried to the northern mountains, the home of the Maronite Christians who make up much of the rightist militia force.

Veteran observers believe that the Syrians may soon launch an offensive against Junieh, the unofficial Christian capital 12 miles north of Beirut, the only remaining supply port for the militia.

U.S. Backs French Effort To End War in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

Council, according to informed sources. Syria has indicated that it opposes such a meeting.

French diplomats said they were reluctant to convene a Security Council meeting to act on Lebanon because the procedure would be cumbersome. Even if there were no Soviet veto, the move would incur the displeasure of Syria and the other hard-line Arab states.

Syria's Mr. Assad said today that the Lebanese government has failed to make the best possible use of Syrian armed forces stationed there.

"We note that the Lebanese government has not always used our armed forces in the most propitious manner," he told a news conference in East Berlin.

Of the latest outburst of fighting in Lebanon, Mr. Assad said that Syria "is not an involved party." He declined to comment on the substance of the French proposal, saying, "This is not our business, but strictly a matter for the Lebanese."

Mr. Assad then headed home, cutting short his visit to East Germany and canceling a planned trip to Moscow.

Vance Meets Waldheim

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met today for the second time in three days with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. U.S. officials said Mr. Vance also was talking with key members of the Security Council "about lending support to peacemaking efforts."

Mr. Vance also met with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Faisal, at the United Nations, and U.S. officials said it was understood that the Saudi government is working "to end the armed confrontation in Beirut."

The Saudi government has contributed most of the funds to keep the Syrian troops stationed in Lebanon, where their original role had been to try to keep peace during fighting between Palestinian-backed Moslems and Christian militiamen.

It was understood that the United States had urged Syria and Israel through diplomatic channels to exercise the fullest possible restraint in the current deteriorating situation, in which Syrian forces and Maronite Christian militias are blasting at each other with heavy artillery in Beirut.

There was concern that, if Syrian forces cracked down too strongly on the Christian militias, the Israelis, who support the Christians, might intervene with force. This could conceivably impede the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, which grew out of the Camp David summit meeting.

Woman Ignites Self, Dies Near Windsor Castle

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP) — A young unidentified woman took her own life today by dousing herself with alcohol then igniting her body on a path two miles from Windsor Castle, authorities said.

Police had no explanation of the suicide.

They said the passport of a 54-year-old woman was found nearby, but the body was that of a much younger woman. A handbag containing two empty bottles of rubbing alcohol also was found.

The body was discovered by passers-by east of Windsor Castle, a royal residence.

The immolation followed by two days that of 24-year-old Lynette Phillips of Australia, who burned and killed herself outside the Palace of Nations in Geneva.

Peacemakers Thwarted

Beirut: A Tangle of Disputes

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP) — While peace between Egypt and Israel has never seemed closer, renewed fighting in Lebanon poses serious new dangers to the Camp David atmosphere of accord in the Middle East.

President Carter's public appeals last week and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's consultations at the United Nations underscore deep concern in Washington and other Western capitals over the battles between Syrian troops and Lebanese Christian militias.

In trying to translate that concern into action, however, would-be peacemakers face a bewildering — and explosive — tangle of politics, diplomacy, religion, clan loyalty, blood feuds, ethnic rivalry and mean street gunners.

The 3½-year-old civil war in Lebanon is rooted in seemingly irreconcilable disputes among the country's 3 million inhabitants and in tensions across the Middle East.

Main Adversaries

The main adversaries in the current fighting are the 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon and the Maronite Christian fighting forces — the militia of Pierre Gemayel's Phalange Party and the Tigers militia of former president Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party.

In the background are hints from Israel that it could intervene in Lebanon again if, in its judgment, the Syrians go too far in their attacks on the Christians. Israel has been notably tight-lipped in the latest explosion, however, reflecting the fears that the momentum of Camp David could be slowed or even reversed if Israel and Syria were drawn into a confrontation over Lebanon now.

Israel has helped arm the Christian militias and has provided their youthful gunmen with training. The aid is aimed at preventing transformation of Lebanon into a more "Arabized," pro-Syrian nation that would turn the rocky southern Lebanese hills overlooking Israel's Hula Valley into a new front in the event of another Middle East war.

Tensions mounted rapidly in Lebanon with announcement of the Camp David accords, which on the surface at least seemed to precipitate the new round of fighting.

Palestinians Blamed

On the one hand, Christians complained that the Camp David framework for the West Bank and Gaza left no room for return of an estimated 400,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. The Palestinians, who helped arouse Moslem dissatisfaction and fought alongside Moslems in the original civil war, are in Christian eyes the underlying cause of Lebanon's problems.

On the other hand, some observers said that Syrian unhappiness with the accords also helped touch off the weekend explosion because Damascus was eager to raise tensions and prevent the accords from being carried out.

Based on experience of Lebanon's recent tortured history, the presence of heavily armed Syrian troops on one side of a Beirut street, with equally heavily armed Christians on the other side, was in itself a formula for clashes that easily could grow into all-out shelling.

Unplanned street clashes that eventually grew into battles had a heavy impact on the civil war that broke out in April, 1975. At its beginning, the conflict included:

- Conservative Maronite Christians, mainly Mr. Gemayel's Phalange Party, Mr. Chamoun's National Liberals and the mountain warriors of former President Suleiman Franjeih.
- Leftist forces, mainly Moslem, under the overall leadership of Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat and including the Nasserite Murabitoun militia along with several other lesser groups such as Communists and pro-Syrian Ba'athists — each with its own armed group.
- Yasser Arafat's Palestinian guerrillas, who provided their Moslem allies with arms, funds and discreet help from officers trained in the use of modern arms, then joined the fray all-out as part of a joint command with Mr. Jumblat's forces.

Ruling System

Syrian soldiers first entered eastern Lebanon along the Syrian border to underline the insistence of Damascus that Mr. Franjieh and his Maronite allies bow to Moslem demands for a greater share of power in the Christian-dominated Labanese ruling system.

But Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, in a dramatic and unforeseen shift, suddenly switched sides in June, 1976, and began shelling his former Palestinian allies in the mountains well inside the country. He later explained that Mr. Arafat and Mr. Jumblat had rejected his advice that they compromise and had schemed to inflict a decisive defeat on the Christians in order to turn Lebanon into a Moslem-run state with a strong Palestinian role.

By the time Syrian tanks advanced down the hillsides into Beirut — in November, 1976 — Mr. Assad's troops had become the backbone of a pan-Arab force that was set up to maintain peace in Lebanon by a pair of Arab summit conferences sponsored by Saudi Arabia.

The Syrian firepower far outstripped any force then in Lebanon. They had two missions: to stop the street fighting in Beirut and to give some muscle to efforts by President Elias Sarkis to reimpose state authority.

U.S. Backing

Mr. Assad had the firm, if quiet, backing of the United States for his peacemaking operation. Special U.S. envoy Dean Brown had played a role in lengthy negotiations that led to the selection of Mr. Sarkis, a former Lebenese Central Bank governor known as a political neophyte who could be counted on to follow Mr. Assad's advice.

Once in control of Beirut, the Syrian troops smothered the last sparks of fighting between the Christian militias and Lebanese Moslem leftists aided by their Palestinian allies and mentors.

But tensions already were building between the Syrians and such Christian leaders as Mr. Chamoun, a crusty silver-haired godfather figure unwilling to take advice from the Syrians he regarded for the most part as bumpkins.

As for Mr. Sarkis, Mr. Chamoun and everyone else in Lebanon knew he had been installed by the Syrians and that his only authority flowed from the Syrian tanks stationed on Beirut street corners.

So when Mr. Sarkis ordered Mr. Chamoun's Tigers and their Phalange allies to shed their ragtag uniforms, turn over their arms and stay off the streets, no one listened. Eager to avoid more bloody clashes, the Syrians backed off and agreed to let Mr. Sarkis try his hand politically.

Stage Was Set

It was his failure to do so over almost two years that set the stage for the increasingly violent fighting between Mr. Assad's forces and the Maronite Christian street fighters loosely allied under Mr. Chamoun in the Patriotic Front.

Despite repeated attempts, Mr. Sarkis has never persuaded the Christian militias to turn over their abundant supplies of M-16s and AK-47 Kalashnikov assault rifles, .50-caliber machine guns, 106mm recoilless rifles, anti-aircraft artillery, 155mm howitzers and tanks, along with some French-made rockets.

Ceremonies In Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

masses of believers to him by meeting their spiritual needs, the cardinal said. He noted that today's audiences for the deceased pontiff had been more than usually packed and that large crowds had "literally filled" St. Peter's Square to listen to him and receive his blessings on Sundays.

The body of the pontiff had lain in state in the basilica since Sunday. Hundreds of thousands of persons have filed past his bier since then.

When rain started pouring halfway through the Mass, attendants hurriedly brought a richly adorned gold-colored canopy to protect Cardinal Confalonieri. Other attendants with umbrellas appeared from inside the church and stood behind each cardinal while the several hundred lower-ranking prelates from archbishop on down opened their own umbrellas.

Umbrellas went up also in the square. Many of the worshipers wore anoraks in bright colors. There were almost no defections from the crowd during the downpour.

Sadat Reshuffles Cabinet With Era of Peace as Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

resigned last month in protest against Egypt's agreements with Israel at Camp David. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, has been acting as foreign minister and did the same job for several months after Ismail Fahmy resigned over Mr. Sadat's trip to Israel last November.

The reshuffle reduced the Cabinet only slightly from 31 to 28 members, although streamlining had been one of Mr. Sadat's goals. But two ministries were abolished and two others divided, reflecting Mr. Sadat's continuing efforts to wring greater efficiency from the huge government bureaucracy.

Several prominent ministers such as Nabawi Ismail, the minister of interior, and Abdel Razzek Abdel Maguid, the minister of planning, retained their posts. Others replaced included the ministers of finance, irrigation and transportation and communication.

The Cabinet's composition also indicated that Mr. Sadat is expecting greater cooperation from the People's Assembly. This spring, he cracked down on two unruly opposition parties in the parliament after his own majority party proved ineffective.

The secretary-general of Mr. Sadat's new National Democratic Party, Fakri Makram Ebeid, was appointed the only deputy premier in the new Cabinet and given responsibility for the parliament's affairs. A new minister of state and nine undersecretaries will help steer Mr. Sadat's policies through the unicameral legislature.

In other changes, the Ministry of Information and Culture was abolished. The responsibilities for culture were grouped under the Ministry of Education. The state information service, Cairo radio and television and the semiofficial Middle East News Agency are reportedldy becoming independent.

Smith Gets U.S. Visa

(Continued from Page 1)

fuss and the good publicity arising from that. We are delighted that the Americans are at last deciding on fair play."

Mr. Smith and his colleagues applied for visas last month after they were invited to come to the United States by 27 senators, led by Sen. Hayakawa.

The administration had delayed a final decision on the visa applications from Rhodesia's new biracial leadership while it examined the possibility of convening an all-parties conference, U.S. officials said earlier.

The administration has been reluctant to grant Mr. Smith unconditional access to the United States, citing UN sanctions against Rhodesia as well as the possibility of an angry reaction from black African nations.

The inconclusiveness of the soundings on an all-parties conference contributed to the delay in a final decision on the visa applications.

U.K. Looks to UN

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Foreign Secretary David Owen said today that the United Nations must take the lead in promoting a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

He said Britain is firmly committed to working with the UN but cannot go it alone.

Addressing the Labor Party's annual conference here, Mr. Owen said, "An all-party conference on Rhodesia is essential but it is unlikely to take place until the parties themselves can come closer on the bases of a settlement."

Mr. Owen continued: "Salisbury must understand that if we are to be involved, the authorities in Salisbury must accept United Nations involvement as well. But we will not go it alone. Britain will fulfill her responsibilities but will not embark on a new desperate act of colonization."

Turkey Agrees To Reopening Of 4 U.S. Bases

ANKARA, Oct. 4 (AP) — The Turkish government announced today that it would reopen four U.S. military bases closed down in 1975 in retaliation against a U.S. arms embargo. The embargo was lifted last week.

Reopening of the bases will clear the way for the United States to resume close-range intelligence-gathering on the Soviet Union, across the border from Turkey, a NATO member.

A Turkish government announcement after a 4½-hour Cabinet session said that electronic intelligence-gathering stations at Sinop, on the Black Sea coast, at Diyarbakir in eastern Turkey, at Belbasi near this capital city, and a navigational base at Kargaburun, north of the Sea of Marmara, would resume operations by Oct. 9.

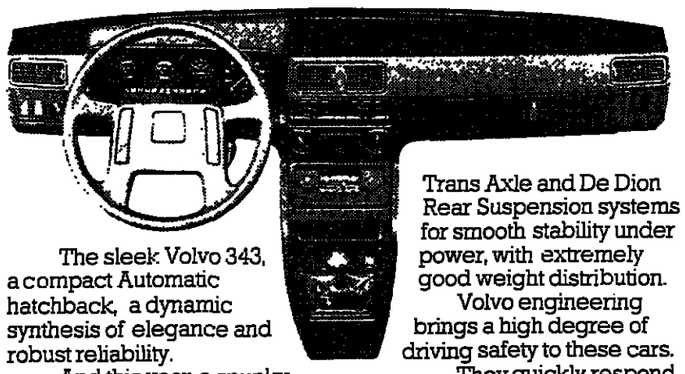
It said a fifth base at Karamursel, in western Turkey, would be turned over to the Turkish armed forces. Sources said all the installations were maintained during the shutdown.

Czechs Bar Observer

VIENNA, Oct. 4 (AP) — A representative of the international human rights organization Amnesty International was barred yesterday from attending a trial of three Czech dissidents in a Brno court. He was interrogated by Czechoslovak security officers for five hours.

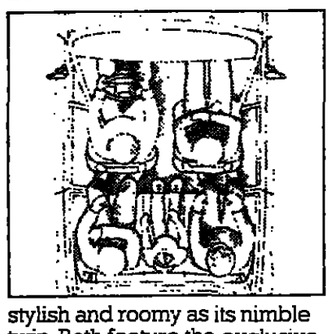
VOLVO '79

Now, two dynamic Volvo 343s.
The refined Automatic, and a spirited new Manual.



The sleek Volvo 343, a compact Automatic hatchback, a dynamic synthesis of elegance and robust reliability.

And this year, a spunky new Volvo 343 Manual as



stylish and roomy as its nimble twin. Both feature the exclusive Trans Axle and De Dion Rear Suspension systems for smooth stability under power, with extremely good weight distribution.

Volvo engineering brings a high degree of driving safety to these cars. They quickly respond to commands with predictable, spirited agility.

A test drive will verify how efficiently these features contribute to a smooth, safe but lively drive.

Both cars have new dashboards, glare-free instrument lighting, a soft-grip steering wheel rim, and main controls arranged for relaxed driving.

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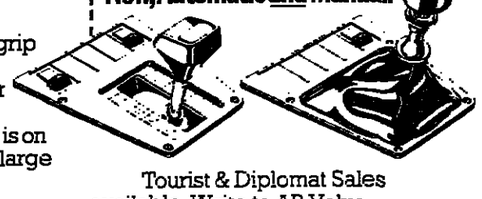

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Herald Tribune

Lavish Lifestyle Enriches Community

Cleveland Is Cashing In on King Khaled

By Rudy Maxa

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4 (WP) — A few blocks from the medical clinic where Saudi Arabia's King Khaled underwent open-heart surgery is PJ's Auto Wash. A new portable sign bills the place as "The King's Car Wash."

"I told the king's staff to 'just consider this your car wash,' " boasted Vince Capello, part-owner of the place where the limousines leased by the king and his entourage of more than 200 are washed free. Mr. Capello said he is delighted that the king is in Cleveland.

He is not alone. Hotel bellboys who find themselves holding $100 bills as tips are happy that the king and his friends are in town. So are wealthy suburbanites who have wanted to rent their houses to the royal family ever since news leaked that a Cleveland Heights home was to be leased for $20,000 a month. (Media attention soon killed the deal.)

Suddenly Cleveland is, in effect, the unofficial capital of Saudi Arabia, and the city is in the grips of Saudi fever. Arabs dressed in Western suits, paying for goods and services in cash, have rented all available limousines, brought in several more from Washington, and reserved entire floors of hotels.

The king arrived in Cleveland by private jet last Wednesday for cardiovascular tests at the renowned Cleveland Clinic. He was greeted by Chip Carter, the president's son.

7-Week Recovery

[The surgeon who performed a six-hour open-heart operation yesterday on King Khaled said that procedure went well, but that the king probably will remain hospitalized at least seven weeks, Associated Press reported. The king was listed in satisfactory condition.

[Dr. Floyd Loop, head of the hospital's department of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery, said that two pieces of vein were removed from the king's leg and grafted to his coronary arteries and aorta. The operation allows blood to bypass blocked portions of the artery and reach the heart.]

A limousine sent to Cleveland by the White House took the king from the airport to the clinic, where he had undergone heart surgery in 1972. As he walked toward the hospital door, the king smiled and waved to several hundred spectators, then entered wing of 30 rooms — sealed off exclusively for his use and redecorated for his arrival. That was the last the press and the public saw of him.

A Camp David-like curtain of secrecy fell over the Arab presence: The hospital had been forbidden to say anything about its famous patient, his family and lieutenants refuse to speak to the press, and employees at various hotels housing the royal retinue say nothing to strangers.

The impact of the Saudi presence is visible in the money and logistics of housing a head of state:

- In the Park Plaza Hotel, adjacent to the Cleveland Clinic, the Saudi Arabians have 81 rooms reserved at a nightly cost of $3,115. Most are about $43 each, but Prince Abdullah ben Galewy's suite is $225 a day, which makes Princess al-Anoud's $150-a-day suite seem like a bargain.
- The newsstand of the Bond Court Hotel — one of four hotels in which the Saudi Arabians have set up camp — offers a modest display of Pierre Cardin jewelry. One day an Arab bought $1,600 worth of the stuff, almost depleting the store's stock.
- A bellboy at the Bond Court showed his colleagues a tip he had received — 300 Swiss francs, about $180. Since bellboys agree to share large tips, he was dismayed.
- The king's chefs work with the regular kitchen staffs of the hotels, preparing Arab dishes. Coffee shop menus, printed in Arabic, offer chickpea dip and lamb dishes. Their hours have been extended to accommodate the Arab custom of late dinners. Room service charges are considerable, with $50 baskets of fruit ranking as a favorite snack.
- An armored car arrives at the hotels each week to pay the king's staff in cash.

In the wealthy hunt country southeast of the city, homeowners who see quick profit in the Saudi Arabians' willingness to pay huge sums for short-term luxury rentals are calling real estate brokers to offer their homes for rent.

One of Cleveland's premier estates, Roundwood Manor in Hunting Valley, reportedly was offered to the Saudi Arabians at no charge by its owner, Joseph Hrudka, a gasket-company mogul. They appear to have accepted the offer.

Entourage Secret

Still secret is just who is with the king. Each day one of his princes, the defense minister, Prince Sultan ben Abdel Aziz, visits the king in the afternoon and evening.

A list of reservations at the Park Plaza reveals a number of chefs, military aides, physicians and Ghaith Pharaon, the Saudi financier who helped bail Carter intimate Bert Lance out of his financial difficulties by purchasing Mr. Lance's stock in the National Bank of Georgia for $2.4 million.

Except for salesclerks, about the only Middle West natives who have met the Middle East visitors are bar patrons. Despite a Moslem rule against drinking, some of the Saudi aides are open about moderate drinking.

United Press International

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, left, conferring Monday with Defense Minister Prince Sultan ben Abdel Aziz before the king underwent open-heart surgery in a Cleveland hospital.

U.S., Chinese Discussing Deal For Communication Satellite

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 — The United States and China have begun preliminary negotiations for the sale and launching of a communication satellite that would provide a Chinese domestic communications network, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

A team of Chinese telecommunications experts will arrive in the United States this week to shop for ground stations and associated equipment for the network.

[The State Department confirmed today that "preliminary" negotiations are under way on a U.S. role in launching a domestic communication satellite for China, UPI reported.

["These are very preliminary discussions . . . and no agreements have been reached so far," said a State Department official. The official would not disclose the names of the U.S. firms that would be involved in any eventual sale and launch from U.S. facilities.]

The U.S. government has provided export licenses for the sale and launching of first-generation communication satellites of the Westar-1 type to Indonesia and Canada in recent years. Hughes Aircraft Co. received about $180 million from Indonesia for the satellite, its launching and about 30 ground stations.

Despite the precedent, there is apprehension that the Soviet Union will react angrily to such a deal with China, if it goes through.

Military Potential

While ostensibly a civilian system, any space communications network has a military potential. It will greatly improve Peking's contact with military units along its 4,000-mile border with the Soviet Union, for example.

The communication-satellite talks are the latest instance of the growing scientific and commercial relationship that has emerged between Peking and Washington in the past year.

After the death of Mao Tse-tung and the ouster of the "Gang of Four," Peking leaders apparently decided that relations with Washington could be improved, despite continued U.S. ties to Taiwan.

Earlier this year, China announced its intention to modernize its scientific and technological capability in order to improve its agriculture, industry and defense efforts. Scientific and commercial activities between the two nations quickly boomed:

- The first long-term scientific exchange program since 1949 is occurring at Fermi National Laboratories near Chicago, where Chinese nuclear physicists are studying the high-energy accelerator for up to six months. The number of such "noncommercial delegations" to the United States has at least tripled this year over last, according to the National Academy of Sciences.
- China wants to send hundreds, perhaps thousands, of students to U.S. universities. There are now only five such Chinese students, but more than 500 are expected by the 1979-80 academic year, mostly in science and engineering.
- Commercial trade, mostly in grain, is expected to double this year. U.S. sales to China will exceed $700 million. Last year China sent six trade groups to the United States; this year it has sent more than 20.

Last year U.S. firms held about 12 technical sales seminars in China; this year, between 30 and 40 will be held, according to Business Week magazine.

China has been negotiating with a number of U.S. firms, including steel companies and oil-prospecting enterprises. Space communications is the latest addition to the list.

The Chinese have petitioned the International Telecommunications Union, which allocates radio frequencies around the world, for two satellite "slots" in stationary orbit 22,300 miles high.

China has not shown itself capable of launching a satellite into high orbits, however, and therefore was widely expected to contract with Japan, the United States or a European national consortium for the launching. Expectations also were that it would buy, rather than manufacture, the satellite or satellites.

China has three large satellite group stations, with 100-foot-diameter dish antennas, for international communications via the Intelsat network.

Now the Chinese reportedly want smaller, mobile stations with collapsible antennae having a 30-foot spread. Mounted on trailer trucks, these antennae could be taken to distant parts of that vast country and set up easily.

© Los Angeles Times

U.S. Eases Entry Process For Americans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — In the first major reform of the customs process in 20 years, President Carter has signed a bill to make entering the country "a quicker and more pleasant experience" for travelers, the White House said today.

The law increases personal exemptions for travelers from $100 to $300, sets a 10 percent duty for all tourist purchases, and expedites passenger clearance.

Mr. Carter said the bill was the first major legislation in more than 20 years to streamline customs clearance of merchandise and passengers. His statement noted that in 20 years, the value of U.S. imports and duties collected has increased fivefold and the number of travelers has doubled from 130 million to 270 million.

Danger Seen to U.S. Oil Interest

Sale of Drill Plant to Russia Is Assailed

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP) — A senior Defense Department official and a Pentagon consultant testified yesterday that the Carter administration approved the sale of sophisticated drilling technology to the Soviet Union without coming to grips with the most important issue — whether it is in the U.S. national interest to assist Soviet oil and gas development.

The undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, William Perry, told the Senate Investigations Subcommittee that there is "no doubt" that the controversial export of a complete plant for making rock drilling bits will give the Soviet Union an enhanced capability for producing oil.

Mr. Perry said the major policy question is the "profound economic and political impact" of the plant on the Soviet future rather than "a red herring" issue of diversion to military uses. He reported that late in August, the Pentagon recommended that export of the plant by Dresser Industries of Dallas be halted pending a review of overall U.S. policy toward Soviet petroleum development.

President Carter on Sept. 6 rejected advice from the Pentagon, the Energy Department and his national security aviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, that the sale be suspended. Siding with the Commerce and State departments, he allowed the export to go forward while he ordered a study, now under way, of the basic U.S. interest involved.

Fred Bucy, president of Texas Instruments Inc., who studied the export in late August as a special Pentagon consultant and advised against it, called sale of the plant and its technology to the Soviet Union a decision which "can change the course of history." Mr. Bucy said the drilling technology can assist the Soviet Union to develop its energy resources independent of further U.S. and Western support and may give the Russians the capability in the late 1990s to compete aggressively with the United States in drilling operations in the major oil-producing areas of the world.

Mr. Bucy urged that the United States retain its options by withholding export of the plant until the broad question of aid to Soviet development is settled in a national debate.

The Soviet Union is the world's leading oil-producing country but, according to some forecasts, will be unable to produce enough to meet its needs and commitments in the mid-1980s.

One school of thought in the U.S. government and elsewhere is that troubles for the Soviet Union are benefits to the United States and that Washington should do nothing to alleviate them. An opposing school of thought is that forestalling a future Soviet energy crisis, and therefore easing the worldwide oil shortage, is in U.S. as well as Soviet interest.

John Murphy, senior vice president of Dresser, the exporting firm, told the subcommittee that a French company contacted by the Soviet Union could have provided essentially the same deal if the U.S. companies were ruled out of the running. Mr. Murphy said that the Soviet Union is more active and sophisticated in deep-well drilling than Mr. Bucy's report to the Pentagon indicated.

Sens. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Charles Percy, R-Ill., chairman and ranking Republican on the subcommittee, protested Pentagon foot-dragging in supplying information about the course of decision-making on the Dresser case.

According to staff investigator Peter Sullivan, the original Pentagon technical evaluator of the proposed sale, Dr. Lloyd Lehn of the Office of Defense Research and Engineering prepared a written recommendation May 25 that the export license be denied on military grounds. However, a higher official, Col. John Hager, instructed Dr. Lehn to change his memorandum so that it only summarized technical facts and did not make state a recommendation, according to Mr. Sullivan.

The investigator reported that the Pentagon on May 30 approved the initial Dresser export license, and that action was put through on a rush basis.

Soviet Jew Denied Visa to Go to U.S.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Alexander Lerner, a Jewish activist, said yesterday that Soviet authorities have refused him a visa to go to the United States to accept offers of teaching and research work in U.S. universities.

Mr. Lerner, 65, a computer scientist, told Western reporters he had applied last month for a one-year visa. He said Soviet authorities informed him that his application would not be considered. Mr. Lerner was denied permission to move to Israel in 1971.

Value for Money Is Seen as Key to U.S. Tax Revolt

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (WP) — Americans are not nearly as angry at how much they have to pay in taxes as they are at how little they get from government in return, a national poll by The Washington Post suggests.

The results indicate that the so-called tax revolt movement across the country is aimed less at taxes themselves than it is at the quality of government service it buys, which most people perceive as poor.

People in all regions say, by 3 to 1, that they would vote for any measure, such as California's Proposition 13, that would cut federal, state or local taxes. At the same time, however, two out of three say they would prefer to see taxes kept at present levels — if only government could be made to work — rather than have taxes and the level of government services reduced.

When asked what they considered the nation's most important problem, only 5 percent said tax burdens — exactly the same percentage as in a Gallup Poll taken 15 years ago.

That does not mean, of course, that people are unconcerned about taxes, but it does put a somewhat different light on the matter. Many people see tax cuts as a way of eliminating waste in government and of forcing public officials to become more efficient. Many others feel government will not become more efficient even with sharp tax cuts.

In all, seven of every eight persons in survey said they were more concerned about the way tax money is spent than about the amount of taxes they pay. The great majority do not want cuts in specific programs.

Their real concern, the survey indicates, is that it is the bureaucracy — not the public — that benefits from taxes. Tax money is seen as largely wasted at every level of government, seen as pouring into padded payrolls for employees who are overpaid, lazy, discourteous and inefficient.

The Post poll, in which 1,756 people were interviewed by telephone from Sept. 7 to 17, comes at a time when taxes are a key issue in referendums and elections across the country. On the ballot in some states are measures, like Proposition 13, that would slash local property taxes. Other states have proposals to tie state taxation and spending to growth in personal income.

Philips' new P 5002 word processor.

More than just a simple solution to complex typing problems.

One important advantage of the new Philips Flexible Disk Word Processor P 5002 is that it considerably simplifies and speeds up typing. Particularly with long or complicated multi-page documents. Using a keyboard with standard typewriter keys, you type the text on to a video screen where it can be easily checked and corrected. The text can then be recorded on a flexible disk and automatically printed out on paper.

But that is only the start of what it can do.
Each compact flexible disk can hold as many as 128 pages of text. Which adds up to a lot of filing, in very little space. And any filed item can be recalled to the screen almost instantaneously. On the screen, text can be added, deleted, moved or reformatted, very quickly and with the greatest of ease. The flexible disks are also used for program loading, which virtually eliminates obsolescence of the system.

That's still not everything. The P 5002 has many special features and facilities:
multiple margins, up to nine completely independent columns of information can be constructed, each of which can be revised without affecting the others;
graphics, horizontal and vertical lines can be drawn and printed, ideal for tables, block diagrams and flow charts;
glossary, important words or phrases can be compiled into a list together with page numbers and the context in which they appear;
selective search, specify the information you require and it will select from file all the relevant items;
locate and replace, up to eighteen specified words or phrases can be automatically located and replaced by predefined substitutes;
library function, provides immediate access to frequently-used words and phrases, so the P 5002 can take the drudgery out of time-consuming, repetitive tasks such as forms filling and typing streams of personalized letters.

These are just a few of the standard features of the P 5002. There's a lot more to come. And there's a wide range of options that even further increase its flexibility and proficiency.

All-in-all the Philips P 5002 brings a whole new meaning to office efficiency. It increases productivity. Improves quality and turn-round of typing. And helps to create a more enjoyable working environment. Which is a lot more than just simplifying typing, but no more than you'd expect from one of the world's leading producers of office equipment and systems.
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9 Slain at Marseilles Bar In All-Out Gangster War

From Wire Dispatches

MARSEILLES, Oct. 4 — Nine persons were shot to death yesterday and one severely wounded in a fresh outburst of a gang war in southern France which has claimed at least 41 lives since February of last year.

The police compared the killings which took place in the Bar-Restaurant du Telephone in the Canet quarter of Marseilles to the 1929 Valentine's Day Massacre in which seven members of Chicago's Moran gang were gunned down by Al Capone's rival gang in a garage on North Clark Street.

The Marseilles police said the shootings occurred at 8:30 p.m. last night when a car roared up outside the cafe and two or three hooded gangsters burst into the bar carrying heavy-caliber pistols and rifles with sawed-off barrels.

According to the proprietress of the cafe, who survived the attack because she was upstairs fetching wine, the killers quickly shot down all the persons in the bar and then fired coups de grace into the necks of nine persons to make sure they died. Her husband, Andre Leoni, 35, and her brother-in-law were among the dead.

According to police most of the victims had prison records or were known by the authorities. The floor of the cafe was awash in blood but there was no damage to the premises.

Police sources said that since last year two gangs — one composed of the heirs to the gang of the late Antoine Guerini, "godfather" of Marseilles until he was killed in 1967, and another of the followers of a ruthless 40-year-old gangster who is out to conquer the Guerini empire — have been fighting a merciless war to take over prostitution, the narcotics racket and the fixing of horse races on the Mediterranean coast.

Congressman Spurned Bribe, Official Testifies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — A high State Department official said yesterday that Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., D-Mich., reported a bribe attempt of "five figures" by an African head of state in 1972 or 1973.

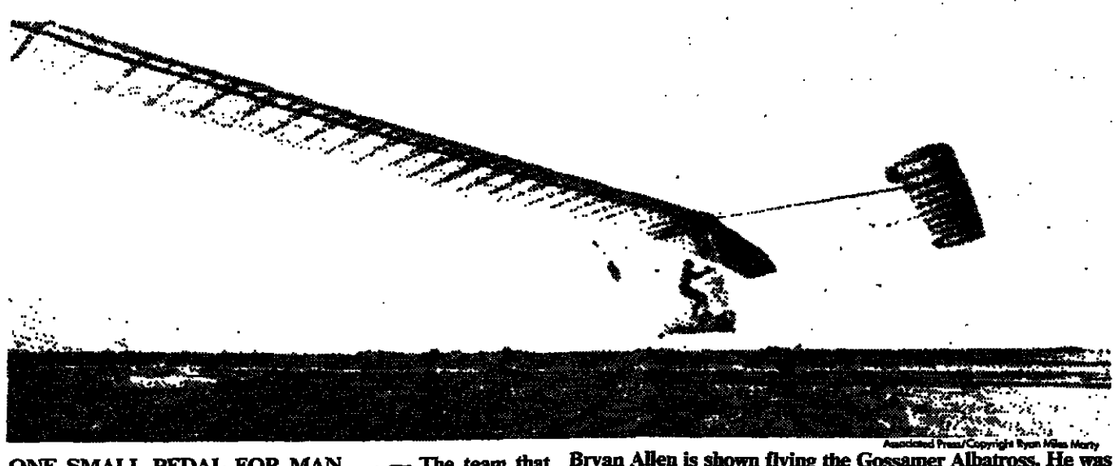
David Newsom, undersecretary of state for political affairs, said that Rep. Diggs "was offered a stipend to further the cause of the African's country in Congress." Rep. Diggs turned over a letter carrying the offer to him, said Mr. Newsom, but it has since been misplaced by the department. Mr. Newsom was not asked and did not say who made the offer or what country was involved.

Rep. Diggs' is on trial on charges of mail fraud and illegally diverting congressional pay for his staff to his own use. Mr. Newsom cited the reporting of the attempted bribe as an example of the congressman's "integrity and honesty."

One of the prosecution's witnesses, John Lawler, head of the finance office of the Clerk of the House — testified that regulations of the House of Representatives from 1970-76 were vague about what constituted "compensation" of a congressional staff employee. Rep. Diggs is accused of inflating the pay of some congressional employees and then using the extra money to pay personal and congressional bills.

Dalai Lama in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The Dalai Lama, a spiritual leader of Tibetans now in exile in India, arrived in Tokyo today after the Japanese government issued him a visa on the condition that he does not participate in political activities.



Associated Press/Copyright Ryan Miles Marty

ONE SMALL PEDAL FOR MAN. . . — The team that made history's first recognized human-powered flight is training in Shafter, Calif., with another pedal-powered plane in hopes of crossing the English Channel with it next spring. Bryan Allen is shown flying the Gossamer Albatross. He was also the pilot and sole motive power of its predecessor, the Gossamer Condor, the craft that won for Mr. Allen's team the $85,000 Kemper prize for the first man-powered flight.

Maryland Police Say Agency Is 'Working Around Us'

CIA Rules Out Joining Probe of Ex-Official's Death

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — A CIA spokesman said today that the agency has no reason to believe foul play was involved in the death of former CIA official John Paisley and that they are not taking part in the investigation.

Mr. Paisley's body was found Sunday floating in the Chesapeake Bay with a gunshot wound behind the left ear and diving weights attached to his body.

"He was not involved in clandestine or secret operations," a CIA spokesman said. He said that the agency was willing to leave the case to the Maryland authorities because the agency considered it a police case and not a matter of national security.

A copyrighted story in the Wilmington News-Journal today contended that the CIA was investigating the possibility that Mr. Paisley was killed by Russian KGB intelligence agents.

Maryland officials said that there is no way of proving his death was a suicide.

John Murphy of the Maryland state police said police have not been directly contacted by the CIA, "but you can tell they have been working quietly around us. It really is very weird."

The News-Journal said it has learned from CIA officials that Mr. Paisley was in charge of surveillance — although he retired in 1974 as deputy director of the Office of Strategic Research. He continued to work for the agency as a consultant, the newspaper quoted sources as saying.

"They wouldn't tell us much, but they told us he still worked for them," Mr. Murphy said.

William Clark, a Maryland state police spokesman, said that Mr. Paisley, 55, had a contact wound, meaning the gun that fired the shot had been touching his head.

Mr. Paisley's 21-year-old son Edward has said that his father was in "good spirits" when he left on a sailboat to cross the bay. He was last seen Sept. 24 when he left in his 30-foot motorized sailboat for Solomon's Island.

Mr. Clark said, "He talked to some friends on a ham radio that night, saying he would be in after dark. The next day his boat was found abandoned and aground near Point Lookout in St. Mary's County."

Mr. Paisley's body was found floating near the mouth of the Patuxent River. Mr. Clark said 40 pounds of diver's weights were strapped to his chest and waist.

"On the boat we found no guns, no notes or no sign of any struggle," Mr. Clark said. "The body was clothed in deck shoes, jeans and a T-shirt. We're pursuing two possibilities. We don't know if it was a suicide or a homicide, but we're investigating both possibilities."

The younger Paisley said that his father did not own a gun and he knew of no reason why someone would want to kill his father, who he said had worked with a Washington accounting firm since his retirement from the CIA.

The Baltimore Sun quoted sources as saying that Mr. Paisley was despondent because he and wife had separated recently. But his wife, Maryann, said that he was "in a fine frame of mind," and had "started a new life."

British Unions Take Callaghan Discussion Bid

Blackpool, England, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — Britain's trade unions today publicly accepted Prime Minister James Callaghan's invitation to discuss their bitter dispute over pay policy.

The chairman of the Trades Union Congress, David Basnett, told the Labor Party's annual conference here that unions wanted early talks "to unlock the impasse in which we find ourselves."

About 57,000 Ford workers are already striking against the pay poilcy — cornerstone of Britain's anti-inflation strategy — and other unions are threatening industrial disruption.

On Monday the union-dominated Labor Party conference rebelled against government efforts to limit wage increases to 5 percent, dealing a heavy blow to Mr. Callaghan's authority.

32-Kilo Heroin Haul Said Biggest in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — British customs officials said yesterday that they had made their biggest haul of smuggled heroin — 32 kilograms — found hidden in the tires of two cars shipped from Malaysia.

A spokesman said that raids followed the haul and that four men were helping police with their inquiries.

Against Egypt, U.S.

Security Agencies Fear New Palestinian Terror

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT) — Security agencies in the Middle East, Western Europe and the United States fear an intensification of terrorist activity related to the Palestinian issue and directed largely at Egyptian and U.S. political personalities and economic and government installations.

The CIA, in a report on international terrorism, forecast that Palestinian extremists "will seek to demonstrate their rejection of a political solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute, even if this is accepted by the mainstream of the Palestinian movement."

What is desribed as "the Haddad wing" of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine is expected to provide most of the terrorist activity in this period following the Camp David summit agreements between Israel and Egypt. The wing was named for Wadi Haddad, who, according to the CIA, reportedly died of natural causes in an East German hospital last March.

According to the CIA and to other nations' security services, there are indications that members of the PFLP and other dissident groups within the Palestine Liberation Organization, the parent group, are seeking to unseat Yasser Arafat and to replace him with a more aggressive leader who would endorse a campaign of international terrorism.

Activity Disavowed

Since 1973 the PLO has disavowed such activity outside the Middle East, but it has instigated and taken credit for attacks in Israel and Israeli-occupied territories.

The CIA report noted that "developments seen by the Palestinians as contrary to their interests could induce even more moderate groups, such as Fatah, to resume terrorist activity outside of Israel."

The agency report, released in August, predicted "a further upsurge in West European radical activity," adding that although the original West German anarchist leaders were dead, their organizations remained a "major threat."

The two main terrorist groups in Western Europe — the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany and the Red Brigades in Italy — recently lost key personnel in arrests.

Baader-Meinhof Gang

Angelika Speitel, allegedly a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, was arrested by the West German police on Sept. 20. Willy Peter Stohl, another presumed member, was shot and killed on Sept. 6. Nine days later Astrid Proll, allegedly one of the gang's founding members, was arrested by the British police in London.

The Italian police have recently arrested a number of alleged Red Brigades members, including Corrado Alunni, who has been imprisoned for his part in the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, former Italian premier and president of the Christian Democratic Party, and for involvement in two other terrorist murders.

Seven other alleged members of the Red Brigades, including three listed as suspects in the Moro case, were arrested in a sweep by Italian police last weekend. The most important of this group was Lauro Azzolini, listed as one of the group's founders, a suspect in the Moro case and wanted in two other murders.

These arrests, and the suicides of Baader-Meinhof leaders in prison, are held unlikely to do more than reduce terrorist activity temporarily.

New Martyrs

International security officials agree that deaths and arrests furnish radical leftists with a new group of martyrs whose deaths are to be avenged in future operations. The operations could be directed against the West German and Italian authorities and against governments who aided them in the search for terrorists.

The CIA report also noted that the kidnap-murder of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, a prominent West German business leader, might have signaled the development of a new capability by West German terrorists, who had previously limited their operations to bombings.

The Schleyer murder also demonstrated a fairly close coordination between Palestinian terrorist groups and West German anarchists. Mr. Schleyer was abducted on Sept. 5, 1977, by members of West Germany's Red Army Faction. Five weeks later, the CIA noted, a group of Palestinians hijacked a Lufthansa jet out of Mallorca, Spain, in an effort to exert additional pressure on West Germany for the release of jailed terrorists and the payment of a large ransom.

Low-Risk Attacks

The CIA study of the terrorist record in 1977 noted a trend toward low-risk attacks, such as bombings, arson and murder, with a shift away from well-protected targets to more remote ones not attacked in the past. U.S. facilities in isolated rural areas, for example, were often targets. Hijackers showed a tendency to use smaller airports as embarkation points.

The federal government, the CIA report conceded, has had considerable difficulty with terrorist groups that are either based in the United States or have organizational links with segments of the population. However, actions last year by two such groups, Cuban and Croatian, were not as frequent or as serious as those of 1976.

The CIA warned that operations by these groups could be expected to increase, however, if U.S.-Cuban relations improve and domestic conflicts arise in a post-Tito Yugoslavia.

Brzezinski Tour Ends in Briefing Of Callaghan

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 4 (UPI) — President Carter's national-security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, conferred 1½ hours with Prime Minister James Callaghan today at the end of a three-nation European trip to brief European leaders on the Middle East and arms-limitation negotiations.

Mr. Brzezinski came from Bonn, where he had talks yesterday with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other West German ministers. Earlier he briefed French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.

After the meeting with Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Brzezinski said, "We talked about Rhodesia and the Camp David meeting. We had a general review of issues of common concern."

Asked whether they also discussed the strategic arms limitation negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Brzezinski said, "Yes, that was also touched upon."

U.S. Explodes Vietnam Bombs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The last of 30 "Daisy Cutters," 15,000-pound jungle-clearing bombs that were a hated symbol to Vietnam War protesters, have been exploded, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

That type of bomb had been dropped by parachute, mostly to create landing zones in the jungle. They felled trees up to 4½ feet in diameter and killed humans and animals in the surrounding area.

The spokesman said that the remaining 30 bombs were ordered destroyed after 10 of them exploded Aug. 7 at an Army depot in Sierra, Calif., causing $500,000 damage to government property and $2,000 in civilian damage. Static electricity was suggested as a possible reason for the blasts. There were no injuries.

Fare Protested By Guatemalans

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 4 (AP) — For the second day, police fired tear gas yesterday into a crowd of demonstrators protesting the city's decision to double urban bus fares.

The increase, announced last week by the City Council, was the first in 40 years. Police fired bullets over the heads of protesters and used tear gas in a similar confrontation Monday.

High school students blocked traffic near the congressional building and threw rocks at the building's windows before police chased them away. A number of bank workers staged a two-hour walkout over the higher fares and promised to join a growing strike by hospital, city hall and postal employees.

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Upcoming Mediation Bid

Parley Called Last Chance To Get Somoza to Resign

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4 (NYT) — The Carter administration is said to feel that a regional mediation effort beginning in Nicaragua this week and offers the last opportunity of persuading President Anastasio Somoza to resign before a full-scale civil war erupts in the Central American republic, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The officials added that Washington's objective in the mediation was to obtain the resignation of the Somoza regime and see it replaced with a transitional government that would prepare Nicaragua for free elections.

However, they pointed out that while the U.S. will be participating directly in the negotiations, the mediation team also includes representatives of the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. The Dominican Republic's new Social Democratic government reportedly favors Gen. Somoza's departure, but Guatemala's military regime is known to sympathize with the Nicaraguan dictatorship.

Adding to the mood of pessimism about the likely outcome of the mediation, Gen. Somoza continues to insist on remaining in office until his current six-year term ends in May, 1981. His family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933, and his son, Maj. Anastasio Somoza, is currently being groomed to assume power.

Continuation Opposed

The opposition leadership, while apparently willing to discuss the modalities of Gen. Somoza's resignation, insists that it cannot accept his continuation as president or the presence of his brother, Jose Somoza, and his son in the National Guard.

The opposition's position has been strengthened not only by last month's nationwide strike and popular insurrection, but also by its selection of a three-man political commission authorized to negotiate on behalf of such diverse groups as conservative businessmen and leftist guerrillas.

The political commission itself reflects the breadth of opposition to the regime: Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a 34-year-old academic, belongs to a group known as "The Twelve" which acts as the political arm of the guerrillas; Rafael Cordova Rivas, 55, a lawyer, represents a centrist coalition known as the Democratic Liberation Union; and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, a 38-year-old businessman, heads the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement.

But while the opposition agreed to participate in the negotiations only after being reassured by U.S. officials that the purpose of the mediation was to accelerate Gen. Somoza's departure, the country's highly popular leftist guerrillas, known as the Sandinista National Liberation Front, continue their preparations for a new military offensive against the regime.

Talking to reporters in Costa Rica, a Sandinista leader, Victor Manuel Tirado, said that the rebels would have more sophisticated weapons for their next offensive.

The last offensive, which began Aug. 22 when the guerrillas seized 1,500 hostages in the National Palace and was followed by popular insurrections in five cities Sept. 9, was finally put down by the superior firepower of the 7,500 troops of the National Guard. Most of the young rebels were trying to fight off aircraft and tanks with pistols and hunting rifles.

Support for Guerrillas

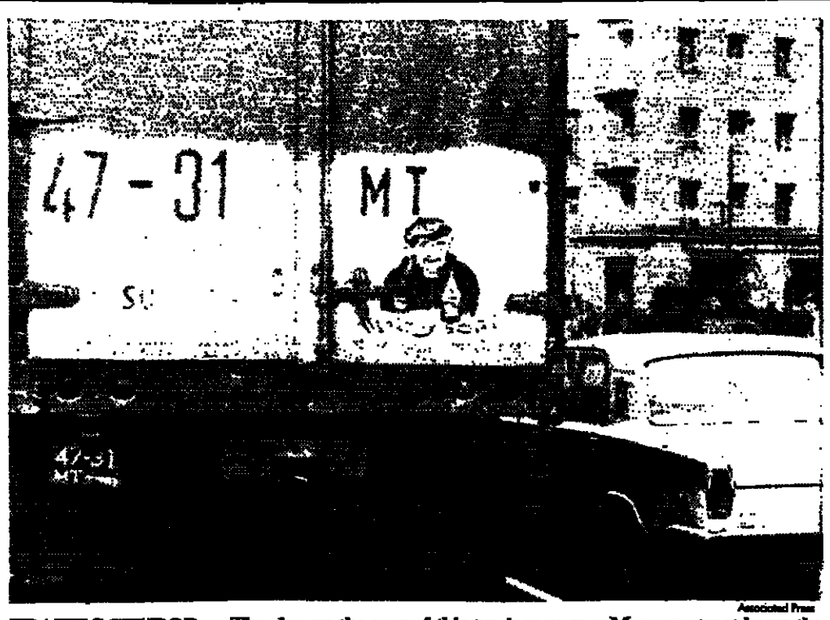
Since then, however, the Sandinista guerrillas, who insist that they are liberation fighters and not Marxist terrorists, are believed to have received monetary support from political groups in Latin America and Western Europe. Brigades of volunteers are also being formed in Panama and Venezuela to fight alongside the guerrillas.

Even more significant, the governments of Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela are openly hostile to the Somoza regime and are expected to step up their support for the opposition if the mediation effort fails to secure the president's early resignation.

U.S. officials point out that the most difficult part of the mediation will be to persuade Gen. Somoza to step down along with his brother and son.

If Gen. Somoza refuses to resign, however, Washington may face an even more complex dilemma. "The question then will be what power we're willing to exercise to force him out," the officials said, "and that, we're not prepared to speculate about yet."

The officials nevertheless recognized that the mediation effort had merely bought a few weeks of respite which would end either with Gen. Somoza's resignation or with a new explosion of violence.



Associated Press

TRAFFIC STUPOR — The sign on the rear of this truck seen on a Moscow street bears the legend "Combat Alcoholism." It is part of a government campaign against heavy drinking.

Even U.S. Visitor's Advice Taken Seriously

Pollution Awareness Grows in China

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 4 (WP) — The Chinese have become so desperate for advice on the growing problem of smoke, trash and noise in their capital city that they have enshrined the words of a visitor from a quiet little American city called Pittsburgh.

The leading national newspaper, the Peoples Daily, has taken the unheard-of step of printing a letter written to it by William Block, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, complaining that honking of horns in Peking "made it impossible to sleep at night" and suggesting a noise crackdown.

At the same time, the official Chinese press has decried the growing pollution of all sorts in Peking. In the tradition of a fine old U.S. political custom, the criticism may be also an effort to discredit Peking's current mayor.

The official Chinese news agency expressed the wistful hope that some day one could stand "on the white pagoda in the city's Peihai Park and have a clear view of the western hills" 16 miles away.

Skepticism

It is a dream that brings some skepticism in China, particularly in light of the enormous emphasis that the Chinese leadership has put on catching up with the world's industrial giants by the year 2000. The Chinese admit to admiring the economic miracles of Tokyo and Hong Kong, two of the most polluted and officially the noisiest cities in the world.

"We are up to our ears in production work. How can there be time for environmental protection?" was one ill-tempered response quoted by the Peoples Daily to the new anti-pollution campaign.

The fervent environmentalists who write for the newspaper, which has a circulation of 5.5 million, floundered in Marxist gobbledygook searching for an answer to this dilemma:

"These comrades fail to understand the dialectical relationship between the development of industrial production and environmental protection," the newspaper's commentator said. "If we do not view problems from the standpoint of the relationships between things and their development, and only pay attention to current production and no attention to environmental protection, we will end up with no progress in production."

Not as Great

Although the city fathers say they are determined to launch a clean-up campaign rivaling that in London and other big industrial cities, their problem may not be as great or as closely related to industry.

Perhaps the worst air pollution in Peking comes from the dust that blows off the North China plain after each fall harvest. By November the whole city looks like it needs to be taken outside and given a good shaking.

As the official press says, however, industrial pollution has also "become a big problem. The expansion of urban industry has reached a state of saturation."

This supports other articles that have complained about untreated industrial wastes fouling the Yangtze and Yellow rivers, and about coal burning ruining the air of dozens of Chinese cities.

For a country with relatively few automobiles, urban noise is incredible. As Mr. Block complained in his letter to the Peoples Daily, the honking of car horns "never stops for a single minute. It is the same everywhere and is really unbearable."

It seems unlikely that any one campaign can break Chinese automobile and truck drivers of the habit of announcing their presence in a nation of bicycles by leaning on their horns.

Some of the printed critiques of Peking pollution, like the one that blamed it on "a lack of down-to-earth working style on the part of the leadership," suggest that the real target here is the embattled Peking mayor, Wu Teh.

His problems stem from his former support of a disgraced faction led by Chiang Ching, the wife of former Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and have little to do with pollution. But he seems to be fighting back lately, and articles have been praising the city for progress made in moving factories out of town.

And if pressed, Mr. Wu can always rely on the attitude widespread among many Peking residents, expressed by one former resident who was asked what he thought of criticism of litter in the city's streets.

"If they think that's bad," the man said, "they ought to see Canton."

Despite Comeback of Crops

Soviet Economy Worsening, CIA Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The CIA reported yesterday that the Soviet economy is in trouble.

State Department analysts said that the unclassified study might help explain the signs of renewed Soviet interest in detente and disarmament.

The study reported a "marked slowdown in industry, construction and transportation" in the Soviet Union despite a significant recovery in agricultural production because of favorable weather.

It said that the economic slowdown "has been much sharper than Soviet leaders anticipated" and that the Kremlin "will find it increasingly difficult to maintain even the present pace of economic growth."

In both 1976 and 1977, the CIA said, the Soviet economy fell short of targeted goals in steel production, machinery output, energy growth and plant construction.

State Department analysts suggested that the disappointing economic performance has prompted the Soviet Union to turn again to the West for technology and industrial goods.

To accommodate that need, they said, the Soviet Union has had to adopt a more conciliatory attitude toward the Western powers and renew their interest in concluding an early Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, one of President Carter's prime foreign policy goals.

Marshall Shulman, the State Department's chief expert on Soviet relations, told Congress last week that Soviet-U.S. relations appear to be improving since the severe tensions of the summer.

In addition, senior officials from both nations said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Mr. Carter achieved progress toward a SALT agreement during White House talks last weekend.

Although the CIA report concludes that the Soviet Union will find it difficult to maintain economic growth, it said that much depends on the weather.

"A very good crop will stimulate industrial growth next year by providing sufficient raw materials while at the same time helping the nation's hard currency position by reducing the need for grain imports," it said.

Soviet Satellites Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union launched eight Cosmos-series satellites into orbit today, Tass reported. The satellites are "designed to continue studies of outer space," and to refine radio telemetric systems for transmitting back to earth information on the workings of the instruments on board.

The study said that a poor crop "will result in a further slowing of economic growth leading to increased spending for foreign grain and making gains in consumption even harder to achieve."

In its 61 years, the Soviet Union has had trouble maintaining its agricultural production at desired levels and in meeting modest demands for production of consumer goods.

Czech Convicted In Jet Hijacking

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP) — A West German court sentenced a 25-year-old Czechoslovak student to four years in prison today for hijacking a Soviet-built airliner to Frankfurt earlier this year.

The court found Ladislav Molnar guilty of having "interfered with air traffic and of deprivation of liberty in a less serious manner" when he forced the pilot of a Czechoslovak Tupelov 134 to change course to West Germany on Feb. 6.

To emphasize his threats, Molnar wielded a dummy bomb after takeoff on a regular flight from East Berlin to Prague. When the airliner touched down at Frankfurt's Rhein-Main airport, Molnar surrendered to the police and asked for political asylum.

Pests Ravage Rice, Add To Vietnam Flood Woes

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, Oct. 4 (NYT) — The floods that are ravaging much of Vietnam, as well as Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, caused the government in Hanoi to appeal to the international community yesterday for food relief for 2.7 million persons.

But Vietnam's long-term food problem is more deep-rooted, a knowledgeable international official said. Pervasive pests have wrought havoc with rice, the national staple food, in the north and south of the country, and Vietnam lacks the pesticides and spraying equipment to combat them. The official, who declined to be identified, said further that Vietnam's basic rice problem was to plant resistant strains, the seeds of which are not available in the country.

The official visited Vietnam last month and said that he estimated at that time that half of the rice acreage of the Mekong Delta, the greatest food-producing area of the country, was affected either by a pest called the brown planthopper or by flooding. Since then, new floods have struck northern, central and southern Vietnam.

Epidemic Scale

The official said that earlier this year rice blast, a fungus disease, had significantly affected crops in the north of Vietnam. He said that this pest had caused significant crop losses and characterized the pest damage in the south as "on an epidemic scale."

He said that pesticides were so scarce and spraying equipment so limited that he had observed farmers in the Mekong Delta "desperately attempting" to spray their rice fields with ordinary mosquito spray cans. Others, he said, had prepared traditional pesticides from leaves and were watering their fields with these solutions from bamboo buckets.

When the floods came, he said, farmers tried to harvest what they could from inundated fields. The roads in the delta, he reported, were lined with rice spread out to dry. But he added that the rice was far from ripe, that it fermented and would not be fit for human consumption.

The agricultural expert said that the brown planthopper had in the past been rejected by the modern, high-yield strains of rice that the United States introduced to South Vietnam and which constitute the great majority of the crop. But the insect, keeping up with the development of new varieties of rice, has overcome this resistance by developing an immune strain.

Resistant Strain

The Philippines and Indonesia, major rice-growing countries, have overcome this by planting a newer strain developed by the International Rice Institute in the Philippines, called IR-36. It is in short supply because of its newness and the great needs of Indonesia and the Philippines, but the official said that at Vietnam's request, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization will attempt to procure some for Vietnam, as well as pesticides and spraying equipment.

However, the official said, not enough IR-36 can be made available to meet Vietnam's needs for the next planting season. He said that Vietnam would have to devote an important part of the seeds it may obtain to multiply seed rather than grow rice for food.

The expert reported that the brown planthopper plague has been building up in Vietnam since last year. Vietnam tried to cope with it by its own devices but had to turn to the UN body for assistance this year. Two FAO missions have visited Vietnam this year, one for the fungus blight in the north, the other for the brown planthopper epidemic.

Lack of Spare Parts

The official said that he saw many fields that were totally brown from the effects of the insect, which sucks the sap of the plant. The condition is called "hopper burn" and is familiar throughout Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. He said that much of the spraying equipment in Vietnam, originally supplied by the United States, was useless because of the lack of spare parts.

"But no pesticides and sprayers alone will solve the problem," the expert said. "Their varieties [of rice] are vulnerable, and they need new seeds from outside."

Kekkonen to Visit Spain

MADRID, Oct. 4 (AP) — Finnish President Urho Kekkonen will make a three-day state visit to Spain in December, the Spanish Foreign Ministry announced today. It will be the first visit to Spain by a Finnish head of state.

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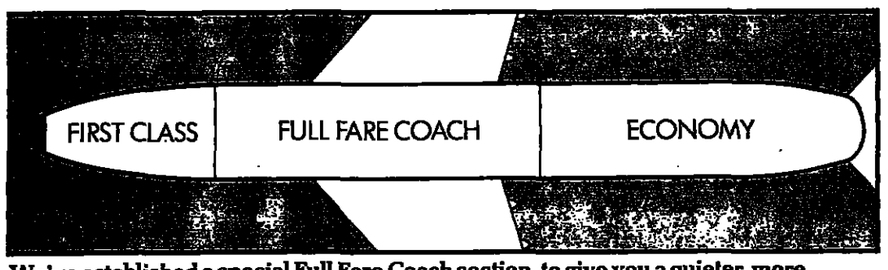

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, October 5, 1978

The Pork-Barrel Polka

It seems strange that, in this year of Proposition 13 and all the talk about a taxpayers' revolt, a president should find it necessary to denounce, once again, "pork-barrel allocations." But Mr. Carter was absolutely right to do so at his press conference last week. The pork barrel is rolling wildly around on Capitol Hill this fall and Congress is dancing with joy as more and more goodies are stuffed into it.

* * *

Those goodies — pet projects of members of Congress who want something for their friends or the folks back home — are not confined to the public-works bill, which the president has threatened to veto. They can be found elsewhere, too — in the highway bill, the parks bill and the tax bill, to mention just a few. Not every project or proposal in those bills can be described as pork. But enough of them can be to make all the bills highly suspect.

The public works authorization bill, for example, directs the Corps of Engineers to build free water systems for Caesar Creek and East Fork Lake, Ohio. The highway bill mandates a rural public-transportation system for the vicinity of Sherman and Denison, Texas. The parks bill creates or expands federal facilities in more than 35 states, including new historic sites in Charles County, Md., and Richmond, Va. The tax bill includes an exception to benefit two large chicken farms, one in Maine and one in Arkansas. The list goes on and on.

Both parties have a piece of the action. Republicans have been just as busy, and just as successful, as Democrats in putting projects into the barrel. Those water systems, for example, go to cities in the district of the senior Republican member of the House Public Works Committee, Rep. William Harsha. And that new historic site in Charles County — the home of Thomas Stone — is the pet project of the great Republican watchdog of the House, Rep. Robert Bauman.

* * *

If Congress goes through with what now appears to be its intention of approving this welter of projects, President Carter should not have the slightest qualms about using his veto power extensively, even though Senate majority leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., has said he would try to override a veto of the public-works bill. Mr. Carter will need to explain his actions with some care — considerably more than he exercised in explaining the nuclear-carrier veto — because each of these hundreds of projects has its own core of supporters. But the mood of the country is likely to be with him and not with those in Congress who are filling the barrel as if there were no tomorrow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Some Vows for Rosh Hashana

The holy day of Rosh Hashana this week marked the beginning of a truly new year for Jews the world over. The nation of Israel, to which nearly all of them are bound in blood or conscience, stands within reach of peace with its most formidable neighbor.

After four costly battles in a war of 30 years, the dream of acceptance on Biblical soil seems finally attainable. After a brutal half century of nationalistic striving, Zionism is to be allowed to take root beside an old enemy. Even in the momentous history of the Jewish people, this promises to be a momentous new year.

* * *

But roots give no assurance of flowers. Peace with one far-sighted but mortal Eygptian leader will not alone guarantee Israel's security. For the moment, and understandably, the Israelis are focusing their energies on the coming treaty with President Sadat and celebrating his break with the Arabs who refused to join him in negotiations. But in signing the Camp David accords and offering to exchange their Sinai settlements for peace, the Israelis have laid the basis for an even more dramatic — and difficult — process of accommodation on other fronts.

Most significantly, they have extended to their Palestinian rivals a process for reconciliation and a home in the West Bank that could well evolve into a Palestinian state. That is not what Prime Minister Begin envisions or what the most outraged Arab critics of Camp David will know how to achieve. It is in Israel's interest, however, to hold high the offer of genuine autonomy for the Palestinians.

* * *

It is in Israel's interest to lure the West Bankers into patterns of respectful coexistence. It is in Israel's interest to encourage the idea that it will one day trade even the settlements in the Biblical sands of the West Bank for the full and final acceptance of the Zionist state. As Jews know well from their own long history, whatever can be achieved needs first to be defined as possible. And as the Israelis will be the first to admit, thinking back only to their last new year holiday, they had not thought it possible that any Arab leader would in this generation grant them face-to-face negotiation, formal state-to-state recognition and an undiluted peace. In less than a single year, their worst fears and insecurities have been transmuted almost into trust of the man who attacked them by surprise on Yom Kippur five years ago. It is the diplomacy of atonement and forgiveness that is succeeding at this season and peoples everywhere should be inspired to include it in their new year vows, whenever they may be spoken.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Syria's Credibility and Lebanon

Many observers take the view that the present inconclusive situation in Lebanon is gradually undermining the credibility of the Syrian regime and that sooner or later it would be obliged either to crush the (rightist Christian) militias or to extricate its forces from Lebanon altogether. If it has decided on the former course, the present moment might seem as opportune as any, since Israel would not want to jeopardize the great prize of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty, now virtually within its grasp, by embarking on an all-out war against Syria in support of its Lebanese Christian proteges.

On the other hand, it must be doubted whether, if he had decided on the final crunch in Lebanon, President Assad would have gone off as scheduled on Sunday on a two-week visit to East Germany and the Soviet Union. . . However, the two sides have been set on a collision course for months now and it is perhaps not very important which of them chose this moment to escalate the fighting. What is clear is that the militias have succeeded in destroying Syria's credibility as a neutral deterrent force and in forcing it to adopt an all-out belligerent role. . .

The situation is also extremely dangerous for the Middle East at large and for the world, since if Israel does intervene directly then President Sadat may find it impossible to implement the Camp David agreement. The international community cannot afford to ignore what is happening, either from a humanitarian point of view or from that of self-interest.

President Carter's suggestion last week of an international conference was unrealistic, if only because Syria would certainly not accept Israel's participation. But some forum for genuine negotiations between the antagonists is clearly needed. . .

— From the Times (London).

Euphoria Over China?

The present euphoria at the prospect of the Chinese placing huge orders abroad for the purchase of capital equipment is bound to give way to a good deal of disappointment. . . So inevitably scepticism grows as to how large a program of industrialization China can manage and how fast. The Chinese leadership's own assessment of how rapidly it can move will only show up in the actual signing of contracts. At the moment, it would seem that the Chinese are being more cautious in practice than the grandiose plans they have announced would suggest. . . There is no doubting the impatience of the leadership for fast results or their determination to achieve these through a rapid program of industrial modernization.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, twice disgraced and over 70, clearly sees this as his last chance to transform China according to his own vision. The Chinese people, after decades of wretched hardship, are also impatient for the higher living standards that seem to lie at the end of Teng's plans. The obstacles, however, are formidable. . . Officials, who have seen too many changes of leadership for their liking, are timid about taking decisions.

In such a massive development, there are immense problems of coordination and there are problems in financing the local costs of the plan and of finding the necessary foreign exchange. . . Restraint is called for both by suppliers of equipment as it is by the Chinese in refraining from drawing up excessively abitious plans.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 5, 1903

VIENNA — Czar Nicholas II had a fine time shooting chamois as his visit here continues. Early in the day, he was driven to his prepared niche in the mountains, somewhat below the position of Archduke Ferdinand and near the spot of Kaiser Wilhelm II. The little goat-like animals were then made to run by the prepared positions, and the Czar tallyed a very creditable nine kills, even though it was his first time taking part in a chamois drive. After the evening repast terminated, some time was spent at billiards before a general move was made for bed.

Fifty Years Ago
October 5, 1928

TEHRAN — Shah Riza Khan of Persia today issued an executive order forbidding the veil traditionally worn by Persian women, commenting: "It is not as if the faces of our women were sad to look upon." Turkey, under Kemal Ataturk, has already banned the veil and has taken several other steps toward Europeanizing its people's customs. Persia plans to follow this lead, and the veil is the first step. Three years ago, Ataturk suffered a major religious rebellion against his reforms, and it is unclear how the experience of Persia will compare.

'The Cheaper Set Uses Real Dollars.'

Human Rights and Sanctions

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Human rights — of a kind — have been around for a long time. A citizen of ancient Rome, if condemned to die, could choose to be beheaded. A noncitizen would be tortured to death. In more recent times, England's Bill of Rights in 1689, the American Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789 have determined many of our modern institutions. In postwar history, we can probably pinpoint two watersheds. The first was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights codified under the influence of its presiding genius, Eleanor Roosevelt. The second was the determination of a U.S. president to make the issue one of the center points of his presidency.

The question now is, having launched what on balance has ben a useful crusade, what should President Carter do next to shape it and give it a more productive orientation? First and foremost, the coordination with Europe must be stepped up. If Carter had listened to Helmut Schmidt and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, he would never have made the mistake of a full frontal human rights confrontation with the Soviet Union, a confrontation that has in effect decreased the human rights enjoyed by Russians and East Europeans. In retrospect, we can see that Henry Kissinger's quiet approach was the more successful.

Coordinate

Second, Carter must more carefully coordinate his own policies. If he had integrated his policy on nuclear proliferation with his policy on human rights (and again more closely involved West Germany and France) there never would have been the occasion for Brazil and Argentina to cock a snoot at the United States, convincing many (albeit wrongly) that the United States could only make its policy stick with the itsy-bitsies like the Dominican Republic.

Few outsiders, however, are aware just how successful State Department coordination has been on one front, human rights and foreign aid. An inter-agency committee, chaired by the deputy secretary, Warren Christopher, religiously and rigorously examines the human rights performance of any recipient of U.S. aid. But why not such a committee to coordinate other aspects of the rights strategy, not least the application of rights criteria to arms transfers, an area of appalling shortcomings?

Arena

Another arena of success has been the United Nations, for so long under-utilized and undermined by U.S. diplomacy. Andy Young, Cy Vance, and Jimmy Carter, have changed all that. But it is important that this autumn should see an acceleration of their efforts at the General Assembly to have more regular meetings of the UN Human Rights Commission and the appointment of a UN high commissioner on human rights who can speak out against violations. In his new book, "Human Rights," the British foreign secretary, David Owen, suggests the UN institutions should be modeled on the European Commission on Human Rights, which together with the European Court of Human Rights provide for action either by an individual against the state or by one state against another.

Yet it is all too easy, as Dwight Morrow said 50 years ago, "to judge ourselves by our motives and others by their actions." Banging the table at the Human Rights Commission is difficult when the United States has still not ratified the genocide convention, which has been waiting approval for 30 years. To shout from the rooftops about political prisoners has a hollow sound when the U.S. jails are arguably the worst in the developed world and when thousands of young people languish in them serving sentences that, if their color and class were different, might have ended years ago. And in France, what about government treatment of immigrant workers? Or in West Germany, what about the *Berufsverbot*, the practice of excluding leftists from public service jobs?

Big Issue

The really big issue for the next three months is going to be the question of human rights and the business sector. Human rights activists are pressing for restrictions on trade and commerce with South Africa and Uganda. In a recent article in Foreign Affairs, Richard Ullman argued for the boycott of Ugandan coffee. He cited the precedent of the U.S. trade embargo on Cuba (ignored by the Europeans) and the restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. Until now, the Carter administration has been against it, countering that boycott actions are not consistent with the principlse of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The only exception it holds is when an embargo is imposed by the UN Security Council — as happened against the Rhodesian government of Ian Smith.

Sign the Bill

This is a difficult question: Should big powers use force, albeit the nonviolent force of trade sanctions, against little nations they disagree with? On balance, I think the answer is yes, but only in the most exceptional circumstances is Uganda one of these. Carter should sign the bill, now on his desk, demanding a coffee boycott.

Carter's human rights campaign, although often mistimed, miscoordinated, misapplied, is in its essentials a good idea. It must go on. The promise of Eleanor Roosevelt is still to be redeemed.

Beware Historical Metaphors

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A little history is a dangerous thing. Presidential counselor Zbigniew Brzezinski recently was quoted in The New Yorker on the supposed lesson for our day provided by the Franco-British confrontation in 1898 at Fashoda, in the upper Sudan, over control of the White Nile. A French expedition had established itself there but then was challenged by a British force under Gen. Kitchener, fresh from his victory over the dervishes at Omdurman. London's scarcely veiled threat of war eventually led the French to abandon their position on the Nile and leave it to the British, with much subsequent bitterness against Britain in France.

Brzezinski says that the United States and the Soviet Union today are running the risk of the same kind of dangerous confrontation because, as with Britain and France in the late 19th century, we are "two overlapping global military powers pursuing conflicting global policies in a dynamic setting of Third World instability." This supposedly is bound to lead to collisions between us, with the two sides rushing to pre-empt control in some situation of crisis, with an ensuing "spiral of intervention." "Fashoda is very germaine to our current concerns," Brzezinski says; "at the minimum, at least one Fashoda is to be expected. . . The question is, of course, whether in the context of the new nuclear equation an American-Soviet 'Fashoda' will work out as peacefully as the Anglo-French one did in the 19th century." Brzezinski worriedly adds, "This Fashoda business is something that no one has picked up. . ."

Bad Prediction

It's possible that no one picks it up because everyone recognizes that what this Fashoda metaphor fits, if it fits anything, is the 1960s, not the 1970s or 1980s. Brzezinski simply is describing events of the last few years and presenting it as a prediction. Moreover, it is a bad prediction, because the lessons of recent events are the opposite of the one he derives.

During the 1960s, the Americans, the Russians, and even the Chinese all were — or were thought to be — pursuing dynamic policies meant to dominate strategic positions in an unstable Third World. If one wants to use the Fashoda image, one would say that Vietnam provided our Fashoda. Not only did all of us arm and aid local forces, but the United States directly intervened, carrying the war to Russia's ally, North Vietnam — officially a nonbelligerent country — bombing its capital, mining its rivers and harbors, and even attacking the capital city in the midst of an official visit by the highest officials of the Soviet Union. And the Soviet Union did nothing.

Or one could take the Guban missile crisis as a Fashoda. The Soviet Union had established a position in Cuba, tried to expand it; the United States confronted them with a threat of war; and they backed down.

Prudence

The first thing demonstrated in these "Fashodas" of the 1960s was the prudence, the avoidance of risk, of the Soviet government. At no time was there a really serious danger that our two countries would come to war. This prudence has never been a consistent characteristic of Soviet policy.

Never in its history has the Soviet Union run serious risks of war in power confrontations that did not directly involve its established security interests on its own borders or in its East European zone of postwar control. Ruthless as the Russians have been in crushing uprisings in Eastern Europe or in expanding control of sensitive border areas — as in seizing the Baltic states and attempting to take Finland in 1939 — they have never run military risks to expand their influence or Communist ideology, or even to defend it, outside the areas of direct and contiguous security importance to the Soviet Union.

It is perfectly possible that this could change in the future. But if Mr. Brzezinski thinks that it will change, he needs more than a flashy historical metaphor to demonstrate that this will happen. He should present his evidence. So radical and dangerous a development in Soviet policy would be very big and sobering news.

Common Errors

But, of course, what he really is doing is committing the most common of errors in policy planning and forecasting. He is projecting what most impressed him about the events of the recent past into the future, claiming that it represents a trend, without serious analysis of what actually was implied. And what happened during the 1960s not only demonstrated continuing Soviet caution but also, obviously, with Vietnam, produced a traumatic change in U.S. attitudes about Third World military and political interventions. The real lesson of the "Fashodas" of the 1960s lies in how they changed U.S. policy. It's that which will have important effects on the future.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Anthony Sampson From London:

The disappearance of this forum, whatever happens to the rest, seems unimaginable. There is no alternative to the threat: 'I'll write a letter to The Times.'

LONDON — While the three New York newspapers are into their eighth week of the strike, a more fundamental threat is facing one of the world's oldest and more celebrated newspapers, The Times of London. The story throws a sharp light on the problems of newspaper ownership and conglomerate companies.

The immediate threat is a familiar one among newspapers, of a head-on clash between management and labor unions. The managers of The Times, having endured months of unofficial strikes and vain attempts to modernize their technology, have told the unions that unless they reach agreements on critical issues — including an undertaking of continuous production — they will close the newspaper down on Nov. 30. At first, the ultimatum was assumed to be part of the usual rhetoric of bargaining: But the unions still cannot agree, the printers and journalists have been given formal notice, and the management really seems serious.

Shift

Behind this showdown there are clear signs of a new and more detached kind of newspaper ownership; and the battle in The Times is part of a general shift in the character of British newspapers. Until about 15 years ago, most London newspapers were owned by dominating proprietors, who ran them primarily because they enjoyed their political influence. Lord Beaverbrook ran the Daily Express as an eccentric personal crusade to revive the dwindling empire; Lord Rothermere ran the Daily Mail as a scourge of the Socialists; Lord Astor owned The Times rather as if it were a historic country house, or an aristocratic foundation.

Now all has changed. Lord Beaverbrook's heir sold his group to a propery-and-shipping conglomerate; Lord Rothermere's heir is making a new fortune in oil. The popular papers are fighting for their lives against the Australian intruder, Rupert Murdoch, who has successfully proved that the average British reader is much less intelligent than anyone dare think. Only the paper, The Daily Telegraph, owned privately by Lord Hartwell and his family, still partly conforms to the old picture of the press barons.

Newspapers have thus become less political platforms than components of industrial empires. But more remarkable, and unique to Britain, many of the most important groups are now controlled from outside the country. The new Lord Rothermere now directs his papers from Paris, where he is a tax exile. Murdoch runs his gutter press from Australia or New York. The Observer, the oldest Sunday paper, is now owned by an oil company in California. And The Times, with its sister-paper The Sunday Times, is ultimately controlled by a quiet and austere Canadian in Toronto, Kenneth Thomson, whose father bought the group from the Astors.

The Times is now part of a major industrial group which includes a travel company, several publishers, and above all a lucrative share of oil in the North Sea; its shrewd managers regard the newspapers as just another subsidiary. As for Kenneth Thomson, he is believed to be exasperated both by the union troubles of The Times, and by the rather lordly and patronizing attitude of its managers and editors, presiding over their stately lunches in Printing House Square. To put it badly, Thomson seems to think that The Times hardly deserves to survive in its present condition; and he would not weep to see it go.

His attitude must command some sympathy. The old proprietors, desperately competing to outdo each other, caved-in to their labor unions after each showdown, and committed their papers to armies of idle workers. The advent of more commercial and detached managers could make newspapers more efficient; and editors more independent. The bullying power of the worst of the old press barons, launching their vendettas and suppressing crucial news, was a humiliation to responsible journalists.

Yet ancient newspapers, however badly managed or eccentrically edited, can acquire a kind of tribal character which still asserts itself, whatever the whims or tyrannies of ownership; in a real sense they begin to belong to their readers. No newspaper in the world has this character more obviously than The Times: For with all its ups and downs, its periods of partisan reporting, pompous editorials, or suppressions of truth, it has been kept sane and liveley by its most enviable and envied ingredient — the letters to the editor.

From its beginnings, the letters have provided a kind of debating-chamber, an anteroom to Parliament, a source of independent views, reports, scoops, reflections or jokes which are part of the machinery of free speech. The disappearance of this forum, whatever happens to the rest, seems unimaginable. There is no alternative to the threat: "I'll write a letter to The Times."

The story of The Times presents, I believe, a critical case-history in the development of multinational-conglomerate companies, which have become so much a part of the contemporary scene. However cool and business-like the central management, however exasperating the unions, however arrogant the staff, The Times remains a critical part of the British social structure, a central instrument of democracy. Its disappearance would not be lightly forgiven.

— Letters —

A New Pope

The tragically premature passing of Pope John Paul I casts anxious inquiry over the choice of his successor. For seldom, in the long history of papal rule has a man showed such exquisite promise of humanity, humility and gentle humor as did Pope John Paul I. The plight of the Vatican today is its widening gap with the modern interpretation and conception of "What is God."

A new pope, most likely to succeed in recapturing the imagination if not the respect of the educated masses, should be someone likely to approach with open mind and heart the essence of contemporary thought.

The vital problems and realities of modern science, literature, politics and race relations should share his mind with the seraphic past. But above all, he should actively and agressively pursue the fight for peace, justice, and the universal struggle for human rights.

HARRY SPIRO.

London.

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Fashion

Italian Furs Try French Connection

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 4 (IHT) — The best news for fashion lovers this week is the Fendi furs opening in Paris, marking another breakthrough for Italian designers.

For some reason, Italian talent has had a hard time making it on the French scene — not the run-of-the-mill, low-priced sweaters and shoes which are all over but the relatively new crop of gifted designers who never seemed to be able to break the French fashion barrier. Things are totally different in the United States, where Italian fashion is, if anything, better established than French. Stores such as Bergdorf-Goodman have banked heavily on Italian designers, opening separate boutiques for Krizia, Armani, Versace and Mila Schon. As for Fendi, they are spread out over a considerable surface on street level.

But things are changing, slowly, in Paris, too. In the last few years, a number of Italian houses have opened elegant shops — among them, Missoni, Valentino, recently Versace, and the giant Gucci. And now, Fendi.

Fendi is a success story that started in Rome in 1918 with a small shop specializing in leather articles. It is also the story of a clan, with Adele, the late founder of the house, having attracted her five gifted daughters into the trade.

Combination

Fendi made its first fashion impact with furs 12 years ago, when the Fendis brought Karl Lagerfeld in to do their designing. The combination was an immediate success. Now on Via Borgognogna in Rome, the Fendis cannot cope with the traffic. They have also opened 13 boutiques in Japan and 30 in the United States. Now they have made their first French tie-up with Royal Fourrures, a conservative, quietly elegant store at 30 Place de la Madeleine.

Royal Fourrures, also a family business, belongs to Gisele and Jacques Semmel, with their son, Gerard, also active in it. "We're in heaven," Mrs. Semmel said. "We've always admired the Fendi furs so much, just from looking at them in the magazines. We have already revamped the store to fit the Fendi image."

The shop is now spruced up with mirrors, lacquer and imaginative fur displays, bringing it close to the Rome image. Although Fendi luggage and bags (now as famous as their furs) are in the window, they are not on sale. That is, not yet, but it is clear that this will, in the near future, become a wholly Fendi shop. Both the Semmels and Aida Fendi, who came here for the opening last week, agreed that that was the most likely next step.

In designing Fendi's furs, Lagerfeld's greatest contributions were his unexpected and refined colors (including bois de rose squirrel and onyx chinchilla), his freewheeling approach to the most expensive pelts (with quilted, pleated, encrusted and shredded furs), and a tonic revival of long-forgotten furs, such as ermine, mole and marten. . . and, right now, muskrat.

The collection on sale in Paris is strictly ready-to-wear but it is exciting. The lowest priced garment is a peppy, white Mongolian-trimmed muskrat jacket (at 6,900 francs), which is shaded in several tones of gray and would look equally good with jeans or a slim skirt. The most interesting coat is of quilted gabardine and has two sleeveless tops, one of brown Mongolian lamb, the other of beige squirrel. Fastened with leather strings (a much copied Fendi detail), it can be worn in six different ways. It is priced at 27,900 francs, which is stiff. But there are many coats and jackets in a more reasonable price range, including an unusual guanaco coat at 11,900 francs.

* * *

Madame Gres, dean of Paris couturiers and president of the French Chambre Syndicale de la Couture, is being made doctor honoris causa by New York University. The diploma will be handed to her in New York today by the French consul general just before a charity gala at the Hotel Pierre with a showing of her collection.

* * *

Jean-Charles Brosseau, a dedicated milliner who has never ceased to believe in hats, has one of the most popular boutiques in Paris (Place des Victoires). But also designs clothes to serve as foil for his hats. He will show his first full-fledged ready-to-wear collection on Oct. 12.

Some furs from the house of Fendi, which has recently established a French connection.

Waverley Root

Sorting Out the Perplexing Problem of Peppers

I READ in "Cooking and Recipes from Rome to the Renaissance," by Richard Barber, that among the vegetables Charlemagne ordered planted in his domains were peppers. This was extraordinarily percipient of Charlemagne, but I doubt if his instructions were followed, unless somebody had a remarkable memory, for the pepper was unknown until seven centuries after his time, when Christopher Columbus reached its native territory, tropical America.

I am referring now to the green pepper, or bell pepper, so called for its shape (sometimes also the bull-nose pepper for the same reason) — the vegetable, not the spice. Although Mr. Barber is chronologically farther off base than most of the writers who have been tripped up by the perplexing case of the pepper, he can take consolation in the fact that he has plenty of company in confusion, including scientists.

The scientists have not been very successful in differentiating the characteristics which distinguish the vegetable pepper from certain spice peppers, though they play a quite different role in cooking. How many housewives realize, when they prepare a salad enlivened by crisp crunchy slices of bell peppers, or stuff them with rice and sausage meat, that they are dealing with the same food as the red pepper, which, if used too plentifully as seasoning, would blow the roof of the mouth off?

Potato Family

Where scientists have difficulty with peppers, gourmets have none. "The Practical Encyclopedia of Gardening" says of Capsicum, the group to which the pepper belongs, that it is "a confused but horticulturally important genus of tropical, woody plants of the potato family," but that it is "easily divided, as to taste, between the mild and very pungent sorts." The bell pepper is one of the mildest sorts, and for that reason is often called the sweet pepper, but I am purposely avoiding that term, for some of the hot ones are called sweet peppers, too; sweetness and pungency are not necessarily antithetical.

The layman can distinguish between them by their looks from characteristics other than mere size (bell peppers are usually much larger than spice peppers) — characteristics which perhaps do not impress botanists. For instance, the long thin spice peppers usually wear a little cap from which the stem arises; in the bell peppers, the stem sinks into a sort of recess in the top of the fruit. This may be a simple physical change resulting from the swollen shape of the bell pepper, which in its evolution has engulfed the stem. The difference in shape between the bell pepper and the spice pepper symbolizes a difference in characters. The spice pepper is a pod containing seeds; the seeds are the main attraction, the pod being no more than a box to hold them (Capsicum means "box").

In the bell pepper, the walls of the pod have thickened and grown much larger, adding fleshiness to the fruit. It is these walls (that is, the swollen pod) which have become the important edible part of the pepper instead of the seeds contained within them; indeed, the seeds and the pulpy white matter to which they adhere are often scraped out and thrown away, for these are the hottest parts, and though heat is what is wanted from a spice, it is not what is wanted from a vegetable, at least not from this one.

The first discoverers of Capsicum (the scientific name is used to avoid confusion with true pepper, which belongs to the genus Piper), may be excused for failing to make much of a distinction between spice and vegetable, for they were meeting both at the same time, and noted only that some were fatter and milder than others.

Inca Name

The references made to these plants by the early Spanish explorers are difficult to match the kinds they had seen with those we know today, but Acosta, in 1604, and Piso, in 1648, seem to have been definitely describing bell peppers, which may also have been the sort of pepper which Garcilasso de la Vega met in Peru, where he reported that the Incas called it *rocot uchu*.

Popular nomenclatural confusion persists to this day. When a French housewife wants to buy a bell pepper, she asks in the market for a *poivron*, but French reference books sniff at this word as an improper vulgarization and refer the reader to the heading of *piment*, which chucks spice and vegetable peppers into the same bin again, sometimes inextricably. The Spanish sometimes call the bell pepper *pimiento*, too close for comfort to *pimenton*, which is the powdered spice. In German, the same word, *Paprika*, means both the powdered spice and the bell pepper.

A clear distinction, from the gastronomic point of view, seems to made only in English between the pepper (vegetable) and the chili (spice); or, rather, in American English, the vernacular of a country familiar with these plants, for British reference books are vague about Capsicum, probably because the pepper, vegetable or spice, disapproves of the English climate.

In principle, the bell pepper, being a member of a tropical or subtropical family, ought not to be at home in North America, but though it can be raised profitably by commercial growers only in the southern part of the United States, home growers can take a chance on it over much of that country.

A common Italian dish provides an opportunity for patriotic display: It is composed of green peppers, red tomatoes and white onions, the colors of the Italian flag, and is known as *saltato alla bandiera* — flag saute.

—Waverley Root

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Exhibitions in France

Book Illustrators Show Their Secrets

By Andreas Freund

PARIS (NYT) — Illustrators of children's books, or even of books for adults, enjoy less renown in France than elsewhere (almost as little as in the United States). So to demonstrate their skills as draftsmen and painters, a group of them opened a show here at the Centre d'Art Rive Gauche, a new Left Bank gallery in a vast medieval mansion at 8 Rue de Nesle.

The exhibition, which runs to Oct. 30, has the misleading title, "The Secret Garden of 100 Illustrators." A secret garden, of course, is a poetic phrase for favored private fantasies. The title misleads because most of the illustrators happily choose not to take the theme literally and are pleased to show exactly what is on their minds and in their fantasies. (Nor are there 100 exhibitors; there are 56 — and two of them aren't even book illustrators. But no matter.)

That said, the show does point up the extraordinary variety of styles coexisting in the world of book illustration.

It might be thought that the one style unsuited to the genre would be the non-figurative. But the show proves that even it can be used — in a dainty, totally abstract gray-on-beige drawing of circles and straight lines by Philippe Poncet de la Grave.

The psychedelic is represented by an almost blindingly colorful montage of photographs and cartoons by Michel Lecomte. The more traditional aquarelle is represented in landscapes by May Angeli, and traditional cartooning by Robert Blachon.

Varied Surrealism

But the majority of Parisian illustrators seem to have adopted surrealism in all its varieties.

Jean Grimal has several Daliesque nightmares to offer, one notably showing a bleeding clock. Hubert Mangili exhibits a Magritte-style Star Spangled Banner, torn in the middle to open on a vista of grass and a tree. Sylvie Francois, an evident admirer of Max Ernst, displays a stridently colored picture of a woman with a birdcage in lieu of an eye and hair flowing into the sky as clouds.

Other striking works include two impressionist pet hippopotamuses by Andre Dahan; Christine Ljubanovich's Steinberg-like "Litografia," which shows all the various instruments needed for making a lithograph; and Josee Santos' romantic landscapes and gardens in the style of Aubrey Beardsley.

Fairy Tale

Altogether in a class by himself is Jaime Pares, a Uruguayan who thought up a sophisticated fairy tale on the secret-garden theme. It is complete with birds and other animals drawn and colored from stylized Latin American folklore.

Arresting, too, is the blue night sky by Olivier Liegeon, sparkling with stars atop a sky-blue personage wearing the sickle of a moon as headgear.

The two non-illustrators in the show are colorist Christian Bigorie, represented by a series of variations for carpets, and patchworker Annette Huster, exhibiting pictures in which strands of wool are pasted on backgrounds so as to grow into landscapes.

Poster for illustrators' exhibition by Robert Constantin.

On the Arts Agenda

Two new productions are entering the Vienna State Opera repertory in October, beginning with Strauss' "Die Schweigsame Frau," which had its first performance Oct. 1. Siegfried Vogel is singing Morosus and other principal parts are being sung by Edita Gruberova, Barry McDaniel and Thomas Moser. Heinrich Hollreiser is the conductor, Helge Thoma the stage director and Teo Otto the designer. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 5, 8 and 16. The first performance of a new staging of Pfitzner's "Palestrina" is scheduled for Oct. 26, conducted by Erich Leinsdorf and with Helge Thoma, with Guenther Schneider-Siemssen as director and designer. Horst Laubenthal will sing the title part and other principal roles are being taken by Karl Ridderbusch, Bernd Weikl, Heinz Zednik, Gerd Feldhoff, Hans Guenter Noecker, David Knutson, Renate Holm and Trudeliese Schmidt. Subsequent performances are set for Oct. 29, Nov. 1 and 5.

* * *

The 16th Paris Dance Festival opens Oct. 16 with the first performance of "La Dame de Pique" (The Queen of Spades), a new ballet by Roland Petit to music by Tchaikovsky, with Mikhail Baryshnikoff appearing in the principal role with Petit's Ballets de Marseille. It will run at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees through Oct. 29 and will be followed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 18 with the same company in Petit's version of "Coppelia." The Buyo traditional Japanese dance troupe appears from Nov. 20 to 26, and from Nov. 27 to [illegible] Rudolf Nureyev will star in two programs, one (to Dec. 3) with the "Rudolf Nureyev and Friends" group and the second with the Murray Louis Dance Company.

* * *

Richard Shirk, New York pianist and first-prize winner of the [illegible] Leschetizky Association Competition, will begin his first European recital tour Oct. 10 at the Diligentia in The Hague, followed by appearances Oct. 14 at the Mozarteum in Salzburg, Oct. 20 at the Atelier in Brussels and Oct. 22 at Wigmore Hall in London.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 4

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.0	9	162	35	34¼	35		
21⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24	6.0	10	1006	20⅞	20	20¼	+ ⅛	
15⅞	9⅞	APL	1	8.2	16	48	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛	
48⅝	37⅝	ARA	1.64	4.0	9	64	41¼	40⅝	41	—1	
30½	19	ASA	1	3.3		1173	u31⅞	30½	30¼	+ ¼	
14⅞	7¼	ATO	.48	3.9	7	30	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ¼	
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	1431	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ⅛	
23½	11	AcmeC	1	4.5	8	9	22¼	22¼	22¼		
6¼	2¾	AdmDg	.04	.7	8	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛	
13	11¼	AdaEx	1.11	8.9		7	12⅝	12¼	12½		
8½	4	AdmMl	.20e	3.0	8	32	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ½	
32⅞	12½	Addrsp	.28	1.0	11	77	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛	
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	479	41⅞	41	41½	+ ⅜	
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	4.1	5	7	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ¼	
4	2¼	Aileen				28	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼	
31⅞	22½	AirFrd	.60	2.1	11	155	28¼	28	28	— ⅛	
26¼	13⅝	AirbFrt	1	4.4	13	44	23⅝	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.6	17	33	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜	
18	15⅝	AlaGas	1.40	8.6	5	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛	
9⅞	8½	AlaP	pf.87	10.		25	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛	
114	102	AlaP	pf 11	10.		z10	107½	107½	107½	— ½	
93½	79⅛	AlaP	pf 8.16	9.7		z20	85½	84½	84½	+1	
93	80¾	AlaP	pf 8.28	9.6		z200	86¼	86¼	86¼	+3¼	
22¼	12¼	Alaskin	.66	3.7	17	33	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼	
40	15⅝	Albany	.92	2.7	10	22	34	33½	34		
9⅝	6⅝	Alberto	.36	4.3	13	20	8½	8⅝	8⅝		
46⅝	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.3	10	10	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛	
33⅞	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	4.2	5	625	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅜	
31⅞	20¼	AlcoStd	1.16	3.9	7	68	30¼	30	30	— ¼	
8½	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.8	9	64	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛	
26	13¾	AllgCp	.80a	3.2	9	131	25⅝	24¾	25		
15	3⅝	AllegAir			4	354	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ¼	
29¼	24½	Allg pf	1.87	7.0		43	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛	
20¼	16¼	AllgLd	1.28	7.1	8	41	18¼	18	18	— ⅛	
38⅝	35	AllgL pf	3	8.1		96	37	36¾	37	+ ¼	
23⅞	20¼	AllgL pr2.19		9.4		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝		
21⅞	17⅝	AllgPw	1.72	9.5	9	868	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜	
19⅝	14⅛	AllenGp	1	5.6	7	57	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜	
35	30⅝	Allergan	.50		15	18	30¾	d29¾	29⅞	— ⅜	
45⅝	34½	AlldCh	2	5.7	8	180	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+ ¼	
15½	10	AlldMnl	.80	6.5	8	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛	
16¾	11⅝	AlldPks	.60	3.8	29	6	16¼	16	16	— ½	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	5.4	7	59	26	26	26		
3⅛	2	AlldSup				80	2¾	2½	2¾		
38⅝	22½	AllisCh	1.50	4.3	6	51	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛	
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAu	.60b	3.9	11	11	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜	
22¼	13	AlohPr	.72a	3.6	5	18	19⅞	19¾	19¾		
49⅞	38½	Alcoa	2	4.2	8	411	47¾	45½	47¾	+1⅜	
26	17¾	AmISug	1	5.2	7	1	19½	19¼	19¼		
53½	31	Amax	1.75	3.4	28	1057	48⅝	46⅝	48¾	+ ⅞	
126¼	81	Amax	pf5.25	4.5		6	117	113¾	117	—2	
49½	38	Amax	pf 3	6.5		21	46½	45¾	46¼	— ⅜	
19½	12⅞	Amcord	1	5.3	7	32	18¾	18⅝	18¾		
26⅞	19¾	Amrce	1.20	5.5	6	19	22⅝	22	22	— ¼	
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.2	10	216	31½	31¼	31½		
73	52⅞	AHes	pf3.50	5.0		43	71⅝	70¼	70¼	—1¼	
19¾	8	AmAir	.40	2.4	6	1151	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼	
9¼	2⅞	AmAir	wt			229	7½	7	7½	+ ¼	
22¾	20¼	AAir	pf 2.18	10.		19	21		20⅞	20⅞	— ½
20½	15	ABaker	1.20b	6.8	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	
53	39⅝	ABrnds	3.50	7.0	8	80	50½	50	50	— ⅛	
63¼	34⅝	ABdcst	1.40	2.5	9	753	55¼	54¾	55¼	+ ¾	
20½	12⅝	ABldM	.40	3.4	19	1615	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜	
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.70	6.9	7	68	39⅝	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜	
23⅞	20¾	ACan	pf1.75	8.2		221	21¾	21¼	21¼		
4⅞	2¼	ACentry				3	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛	
45½	16⅛	ACredi	1.30	3.0	11	74	43½	43	43½	— ½	
32⅞	22⅞	ACyan	1.50	5.0	10	230	29⅝	29⅝	29¾		
10⅝	7	AmDist				7	10¾	10¾	10¾		
36	23¼	ADT	1.08	3.7	11	142	30¼	29¼	29¼	— ¾	
11⅝	6½	ADuvlt			7	169	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛	
25¼	21⅝	AEPow	2.18	9.4	9	494	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛	
40⅝	31½	AmExp	1.60	4.5	9	964	35¼	34⅝	35¼		
17½	11⅝	AFamil	.50b	3.8	6	146	13¼	13⅛	13⅛		
9¼	4	AmFnSys			13	21	8¾	8¾	8¾		
25	21⅝	AGIBd	1.96e	8.9		31	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.1		24	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜	
29¾	18⅛	AGnIns	.90b	3.4	4	487	26½	25⅝	26¼		
36¾	25¾	AGin	pf1.80	5.5		3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ½	
13	8½	AHerlt	LF .40	3.5	9	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼	
23½	16¼	AmHoist	1	5.8	8	65	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼	
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.30	4.4	14	537	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ¼	
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.5	13	336	27½	27¼	27¼		
10⅞	4⅝	Aminvst	.30	2.9	27	266	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛	
31¾	15	AMI	.60b	2.1	12	50	29¼	28½	29⅛	— ¼	
7⅞	3⅝	AmMotrs		55		331	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝		
47½	38⅝	ANatR	3	6.5	9	98	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅜	
18⅞	13¼	AShip	.80	5.6	7	29	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛	
53¼	31	AStand	2.40	4.8	7	31	50⅝	50	50		
140	87	A Std	pf4.75	3.7		2	130	130	130	+8	
9⅞	6⅝	ASterll	.22	3.7	21	129	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛	
37⅞	27½	AmStrs	2.24	6.4	7	8	35	34¾	34¾	— ¼	
63½	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.3	8	1148	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ½	
66½	59¾	ATT	pf 4	6.1		20	65½	65	65⅛	+ ⅜	
50⅞	45⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		2	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞	— ¼	
14	11	AWatWk	.84	7.1	5	23	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼	
20	16	AWat	pf1.43	8.7		z110	16½	16½	16½		
14¾	12	AWat	pf1.25	9.6		z60	13	13	13		
15	12¾	AWa	Spf1.25	9.1		z60	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛	
23⅛	15	Ameron	1	5.1	7	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛	
16⅛	10⅝	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼	
37¾	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	4.7	10	35	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅜	
26⅝	13⅞	Amfac	1	5.6	6	396	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼	
24	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	807	u24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜	
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.7	15	116	35⅛	35	35	— ⅛	
16½	9⅞	Ampco	.60	4.0	8	1	15	15	15		
19⅝	8⅝	Ampex			13	170	17	16½	17	+ ⅜	
6⅝	1½	AmresCp				39	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	
21	15½	Amstar	1.35	7.9	12	27	17⅝	17	17	— ½	
8¼	7⅛	Amst	pf .68	9.4		4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛	
45	31¾	Amsted	1.48	3.6	10	18	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅜	
31⅝	25⅝	AnchrH	1.60	5.2	7	23	30⅝	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅜	
26	19⅛	AndClav	1	4.0	8	67	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅜	
8¼	5¼	Angelica	.20	3.8	9	64	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛	
13¼	6½	Anixter	.28	2.6	9	52	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛	
18⅝	7⅝	AnsulCo	.53t	3.3	10	18	16⅛	16	16⅛		
26½	15½	Apache	.50	2.1	13	107	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	— ¼	
22½	12½	ApldDig			13	188	15	14½	15	+ ⅛	
11	2⅛	ApplMg			19	25	8¾	8⅝	8¾		
26⅝	15	ArcoInN	.84	3.8	8	45	22½	22	22	— ½	
34⅝	27¾	ArcoIN	pf 2	6.1		1	33	33	33		
21⅞	13	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	9	167	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			12	31	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Aristar			7	22	5¾	5⅝	5¾		
21⅝	18¾	ArizPS	1.68	8.3	6	120	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼	
118	108¼	ArizPsf	10.70	9.7		z20	110¾	110	110		
18½	8⅝	ArkBst	.60	3.9	7	63	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜	
36⅝	29¾	ArkLGs	2.20	7.0	7	54	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼	
5¼	2⅛	ArlenRty				z369	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜	
8⅞	6¼	Armada			15	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼	
22½	19¾	Armco			6	245	22	21¾	21¾	— ¼	
30½	25¼	Arm pf	2.10	7.2		19	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛	
61½	52	Armr	pf4.75	8.7		z100	54½	54½	54½	— ¼	
21⅝	14¾	ArmstCk	1	5.2	10	181	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛	
51	45	ArmC	pf3.75	8.2		z100	45½	45½	45½		
29½	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	4.4	5	178	27⅛	26	27⅛	— ⅛	
25⅝	19½	AroCorp	1	4.8	11	8	20¾	20⅝	20¾		
23⅝	16	Arvin	1	5.8	5	45	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¼	
37	24⅝	Arvin	pf 2	7.1		2	28	28	28	— ¼	
20¾	13	Asarco	.40	2.4	1710	16½	15⅝	16½	+1		
46⅝	27	AshOil	2	4.3	9	1204	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅞	19¾	AsdDG	1.50	7.6	7	180	20	d19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜	
20	12⅛	Athlone	1	5.4	6	33	18½	18⅝	18½	— ¼	
23⅞	20	ArCyEl	1.74	8.1	12	45	21¾	21⅜	21½	— ¼	
55⅝	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40	4.4	9	702	54⅝	53¾	54⅝	+ ¼	
187	151½	AtlRc	pf 3	1.6		1	183	183	183	—1	
46¼	51⅞	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.3		13	65	64	65		
18⅝	10½	AtlasCp				10	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	
36⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.6	18	173	32¾	32¼	32¾	+ ½	
35	12¾	AvcoCp	1	3.3	3	213	31¼	30⅛	30½	— ½	
70	41	Avco	pf 3.20	4.9		12	66¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼	
87½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	5.5		4	76	76	76	— ¼	
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.0	10	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
23⅝	14	Avnet	.70	3.4	8	165	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛	
63	43¼	Avon	2.60	4.8	15	674	54⅝	54	54½	— ¼	
		— B—B—B —									
3	1½	BT Mtg				10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	4.3	14	89	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ¼	
35⅞	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.3	13	242	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ½	
24⅝	13¾	BaldwU	1	4.5	6	7	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛	
36⅝	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06	6.2		2	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜	
28⅝	18⅛	BallCp	1.20	4.3	7	3	27¾	27⅝	27⅝		
71¾	15	BallyMf	.10	.2	24	683	54¼	51⅝	53⅝	+ ¼	
28½	24½	BaltGE	2.28	8.7	8	84	26⅝	26	26¼		
58½	48½	Balt	pf B4.50	9.0		z240	50½	50	50	— ¾	
26¼	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.3	6	40	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞		
16⅝	10⅛	BancFst	.50	3.8	9	64	16	16	16⅛	+ ⅛	
31⅞	16	BancPnt	.40	2.1	6	82	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛	
31½	19¼	BanP	pf1.25	4.3		1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜	
36¼	29½	BnkNY	2.32	6.5	7	20	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛	
16½	13	BkofVa	1.04	6.4	6	20	16½	16⅜	16⅜		
29¼	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.1	9	292	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅛	
40	33¾	BankTr	3	8.1	6	86	37	36	37	+ ⅜	
29¼	26½	BkTr	pf2.50	9.0		20	27¾	27¾	27¾		
51⅞	46⅝	BkTr	pf4.22	8.5		1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅜	
21⅞	9	Banner	.10	.7	19	39	15	14¾	14¾		
32½	25	Barber	1.60	6.1	11	12	26¼	26⅛	26¼		
18¼	11½	BardCR	.32	1.9	14	206	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½	
25¼	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.0	8	6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛		
30¼	12	BarryW	.72	2.5	11	44	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+1⅜	
35	17⅝	BasicIn	1.20	3.6	10	36	33	32½	33	+ ¼	
72⅞	39	Basic	pf2.50	3.4		z50	u73	73	73	+1½	
63⅞	30¾	BalesMf	.80	1.2	43	110	u65¾	62¾	65¾	+2¾	
54¼	33⅝	Bausch	1.40	3.3	9	170	43⅞	42¾	43	— ⅜	
49⅝	32⅝	BattTr	.40	.9	17	506	43	42⅝	43		
5⅝	2	BayColP				50	3¾	4⅝	4½	4½— ⅛	
23⅝	19⅝	BayStG	1.96	9.3	8	5	21	21	21		
10	5¾	BaykCig	.48	5.2	6	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	
33¾	24⅛	Bearing	.80	3.2	9	164	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ½	
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.1	10	1470	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛	
58½	52¼	BeatF	pf3.38	6.0		26	56½	56¼	56½	— ¼	
47	27¾	Beckm	.44	1.0	16	120	43½	42½	43½		
41	29	BechD	.72	1.9	14	73	38	37¾	38		
31½	23⅛	Beech	.80	2.9	9	315	28¼	27¾	28	— ½	
7⅛	3⅝	Beker				49	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛	
38¾	27	BelcoP	1	2.6	6	67	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ¼	
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.3	6	20	23⅛	22¾	23	— ⅜	
23⅝	13⅝	BellHow	.96	4.7	9	18	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	1.5	7	105	8	7¾	7⅞		
52¾	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	8.0	8	16	52½	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛	
24⅝	18	Bemis	1.40	6.3	7	20	22¼	21¾	22¼		
43⅛	32⅝	Bendix	2.28	6.0	7	129	39	38⅛	38¼		
26⅝	18⅞	BenfCp	1.80	7.0	7	99	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ½	
51⅞	46¼	Benef	pf4.30	9.1		3	47	47	47		
5⅝	2⅝	BengIB			12	947	5¼	4⅞	5		
9⅝	2½	BerkevP			24	194	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛	
34¼	21¾	BestPd	.16	.6	11	48	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ¼	
27⅛	18¼	BethSt	1	4.1		645	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜	
40⅝	28	BfgThr	.72	2.0	14	227	37	36¾	36¾		
27¾	14¼	Binney	.88	3.7	10	18	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	BlsFSL	1	4.3	5	72	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅜	
21¾	14⅛	BlackDr	.60	3.1	13	338	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛	
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.4	7	25	29	29	29		
17⅛	14⅛	BlissL	1	6.5	7	49	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ¼	
25⅝	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.1	10	300	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜	
25¼	18⅝	BlueB	1.40	6.6	5	101	21⅝	21⅛	21¼		
6¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.0	8	298	6¾	6⅝	6¾		
7⅞	3¾	BobbleBr			7	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	
76	23⅝	Boeln	1.20a	1.9	12	1342	64	62⅞	64	+ ⅜	
33½	22¼	BolseC	1.25	4.0	7	575	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼	
33¼	27⅝	Borden	1.72	5.9	7	82	29½	29¼	29⅝	— ¼	
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	6.1	6	37	32⅞	32½	32¾		
9¼	2⅝	Bormans			14	18	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼	
26¾	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	9.9	10	46	25	24⅝	24⅞		
12⅝	11	BosE	pr1.17	10.		25	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼	
16	13⅝	BosE	pr1.46	9.9		3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼	
18⅝	7½	Braniff	.36	2.1	9	551	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛	
34⅝	20¼	BraunC	.70	2.5	7	112	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝		
31¼	24	BrigSt	1a	3.5	11	137	28⅝	28½	28⅝		
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.6	12	1195	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ⅛	
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.0		3	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¾	
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.4	9	945	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛	
34⅝	25¼	BrkwGl	1.50	4.8	7	17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜	
21½	19⅞	BkyUG	1.90	9.4	7	39	20½	20¼	20⅛		
27¾	25	BkUG	pf2.47	9.5		2	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛		
23¾	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.3	7	1	18⅝	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛	
30	19⅝	BwnGp	1.80	6.9	6	21	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½	
16	8¼	BwnFer	.50	3.4	12	128	14⅝	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛	
18½	11	Brnswk	.70	4.3	8	216	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛	
34¼	33	Brnsw	pf2.40	7.1		2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛	
29	17	BrushW	1.20	4.7	7	9	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛	
22⅞	16⅝	BucyEr	.88	4.8	7	274	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼	
6¼	6	BudgC	pf.60	9.8		3	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
36⅝	27	BuffPo	1.60a	5.6	7	6	28⅝	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛	
9⅝	5	Bulova			23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛	
15	10¾	Bundy	.88	6.6	7	22	13¼	13	13¼		
22½	19½	BunkrH	1.86	9.5		14	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛	
19¾	9¾	BunkR	.37e	2.0	9	32	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50	6.8		3	22¼	22	22	— ½	
23⅝	17½	BurlInd	1.40	7.1	8	226	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼	
46¼	35¼	BurlNo	1.80	4.1	7	143	43⅝	43	43⅝	— ⅛	
8	7	BrlNo	pf .55	7.7		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	
49⅝	40	BrlNo	pf2.85	6.4		11	44¼	44¼	44¼		
23¾	15⅛	Burndy	.76	3.4	10	7	22½	22½	22½		
13⅝	4⅝	BrnsRL	.20	4.0		970	5⅛	d 4⅝	5		
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.1	14	1415	76¾	75⅝	76¼	— ⅜	
28½	12⅝	BullerIn	.80	3.1	9	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ¼	
16¾	11⅝	Butler	.32e	2.6		132	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛	
		— C—C—C —									
64¾	43¼	CBS	2.40	4.3	8	625	55¼	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛	
11⅝	5⅞	CCI			5	71	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛	
14	7⅛	CI Rty			38	131	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛	
37½	30½	CIT	2.40	7.0	9	142	34⅝	34¼	34½		
15½	3¾	CLC	.24	1.6		11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
13¾	6¼	CNA Fn			4	208	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1978

Industrial Output Declines

Bonn Posts Accounts Surplus

FRANKFURT, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — West Germany had a preliminary current-account surplus of 19 million Deutsche marks in August, up from a deficit of 2.02 billion DM in July and a deficit of 1.39 billion DM in August 1977, the Bundesbank said today.

The sharp rise of the current account was attributed largely to an August trade surplus of 3.1 billion DM, compared to 1.7 billion DM in July and some 600 million DM above the year-earlier period.

The current account produced a preliminary surplus of 5.33 billion DM in the first eight months of 1978, compared to a 1.34-billion-DM surplus in the corresponding 1977 period.

The Bundesbank also reported a preliminary overall balance of payments surplus of 3.04 billion DM in August, up from a surplus of 499 million DM in July and far above a deficit of 487 million DM in August 1977.

In the first eight months of 1978, the balance-of-payments surplus was 3.97 billion DM, sharply above the 666-million-DM surplus posted in the like 1977 period.

The index of industrial production also fell by a seasonally adjusted 1.7 percent in August from July but was up 1.7 percent from August 1977, according to preliminary figures released by the Economics Ministry.

However, the preliminary index of new orders to the manufacturing industry rose 6.3 percent in August from July and was up 8.4 percent from August 1977.

The indices for industrial output and order inflow were both revised downward in July in the new statistics from the earlier preliminary figures.

In other developments, the Labor Institute reported that the number of unemployed in September fell to 864,300, or 3.8 percent of the work force, down from 4 percent in August and also 4 percent in September 1977.

Net central currency reserves of the Bundesbank climbed 2.2 billion DM to 90.2 billion DM in the last week of September, the Bundesbank said in its weekly statement. It attributed the sharp rise largely to intervention in connection with the snake, the European joint currency float.

The intervention is believed to have been largely on behalf of the guilder and the Belgian franc, which have been hovering near their floors in the joint currency float. The Bundesbank said other reserve assets fell 300 million DM to 4.8 billion DM.

The government also decided in principle to write off development aid of about 4.3 billion DM to 30 of the world's least developed countries.

Under the plan, LDCs would apply to West Germany to have their development aid debts turned into non-repayable grants, then the application would be reviewed and finally upon approval, a government-to-government agreement would be signed.

Meanwhile, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said that due to the upturn in business expectations and more favorable economic indices, it expects gross national product growth to be 3.3 percent. It said that for 1979, growth could reach 4 percent.

China Marks 29th Jubilee With an Economic Salvo

HONG KONG, Oct.4 (AP-DJ) — China marked the 29th anniversary of Communist rule by calling for stepped-up efforts to achieve economic modernization. Editorials in the Peking press said the target date, previously set for the year 2000, can be moved forward.

A National Day editorial in the official newspaper Jenmin Jih Pao, The People's Daily, said: "The question we face isn't just whether to carry through the four modernizations by the end of this century; now, the point is to do it faster, striving to reach this great objective in a shorter time."

Another editorial, in the party's theoretical journal Hung Chi, or Red Flag, also urged that the "four modernizations" — of agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology — be achieved "at a faster rate than originally planned."

Jenmin Jih Pao said China's new leadership has succeeded in "bringing order out of the chaos" created by the radical "Gang of Four," which was purged two years ago. During the confusion, it said, "workers couldn't work, peasants couldn't farm, students couldn't study and teachers couldn't teach."

The newspaper reported that the country's economic performance so far this year has been encouraging.

In agriculture, it reported that "the summer crops and the early rice showed an increase of more than 10 million tons over last year's output," adding that "autumn crops are growing well in most areas."

In industry, Jenmin Jih Pao asserted that "total industrial output value is expected to exceed this year's plan" and that "steel output will be seven million tons higher than last year, reaching an all-time high."

Other major industrial sectors, including crude oil and electricity, will all increase by big margins, it added. "State purchases and retail sales of commodities will see large increases," it went on. "State revenue is expected to register an almost unprecedented increase."

Economic analysts said that the agricultural claims underlined the poor performance of 1977, when about 306 million tons of grain were produced, a drop of about 2.5 percent from the record 1976 harvest of 314 million tons. One analyst said that the "glossing over" of the autumn harvest showed it was not doing too well. He also said China did not claim the 1978 harvest would be a record, a sign that it would fall short of the 1976 output.

Similarly, there was not any claim that the total value of industrial output would set a record, an indication that the gains made so far were primarily recovery from the economic recession of 1976.

Steel output, however, is an apparent exception. China has not issued any production figures, but Western economists estimate that last year's total steel production was in the range of 21 to 22 million tons. Thus, if production is increased by seven million tons, 1978 output will reach 28 to 29 million tons, exceeding the estimated 25.5 million tons produced in the peak year 1973.

Lower Oil Purchase

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — Japanese utilities have indicated they cannot buy Chinese oil in the quantities the government projects for the next decade, according to reports published here.

United Press International

DOLLAR TOUCHES NEW LOW — The dollar's record low fixing of 1.8960 Deutsche marks is posted in Frankfurt. It later recovered slightly after support action by the Federal Reserve.

Dollar Slumps to New Low Against DM

(Continued from Page 1)

been forced to move in tandem with the mark, traders said.

In addition, dealers cited the repercussions of a statement yesterday by Fed chairman William Miller that U.S. interest rates may peak by year-end. The remarks, one trader argued, reflected a "lack of concern" for the external implications of U.S. interest rate policy. Another said that "it reduced his arsenal to fight inflation . . . the dollar's underlying problem is U.S. inflation."

In active Deutsche mark trading, the dollar slumped below the "psychological barrier" of 1.90 marks to a record intraday low of 1.8910. It was fixed in Frankfurt at a record low 1.8960 marks, off from 1.9268 yesterday. Later, it recouped to 1.9010 marks, down 1.27 pfennig from late yesterday.

The dollar fell to record levels against the guilder and Belgian franc but finished slightly above the lows at 2.0612 guilders compared with 2.0790 guilders late yesterday and 29.98 francs compared with 30.16.

The dollar slipped to 1.5570 Swiss francs but rebounded to 1.5940 francs, for a gain of 2.25 centimes from yesterday.

Sterling climbed 90 points to $1.9825. The Canadian dollar rose 42 points to 84.51 U.S. cents.

Rally in Glamours Pushes Prices Higher on Wall St.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — An afternoon rally in blue chips and glamour issues led prices higher on the New York Stock Exchange today in active trading as the dollar firmed.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.06 points to 873.96 and advances narrowly led declines 718 to 715. Volume rose to 25.09 million shares from yesterday's 22.54 million.

Analysts said a continuation of the rally tomorrow could signal the end of the market's oversold condition, setting the stage for further gains.

Among the glamours and blue chips, Polaroid added 3⅜ to 53⅜, Eastman Kodak 2¾ to 63½, UAL Inc., the volume leader, 2⅜ to 41⅞, Du Pont two to 131½, Smithkline 2½ to 92½, IBM 4⅜ to 281, Honeywell 1¼ to 65⅞ and Teledyne 2½ to 102½.

Ethyl Corp. picked up ½ to 24¾. W.R. Grace added 2⅛ to 41⅞. The Flick group of West Germany will tender for 19 percent of its stock at $35 a share.

Carrier lost ¾ to 26 before a trading halt. It agreed to acquire Jenn-Air for stock. Carrier itself is being sought in a takeover bid by United Technologies. United said it has received a Justice Department request under the Antitrust Improvements Act for additional information about its proposed cash tender.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also advanced in active trading. The market-value index added 0.79 point to 169.72.

In Chicago, wheat was lower, corn higher, oats fractionally lower and soybeans substantially higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1½ to 2¾ cents; corn up ½ to 1; oats off ¼ to ¾ and soybeans up 8 to 4½ cents.

U.S. Inflation Body Sees Acceleration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — This year's U.S. inflation rate has clearly accelerated from the previous two years, and should show an increase on about a percentage point over 1977, the Council on Wage and Price Stability said today.

In the second of its periodic reports on inflation, the council said some of the factors involved in this year's surge are past, but "there remains a good deal of uncertainty — particularly about food prices."

Consumer prices rose 6.8 percent in 1977, thus the council's inflation outlook for this year was in line with the projections of an 8 percent increase this year by administration inflation counselor Robert Strauss.

The council had said in its initial report on inflation last May that the underlying rate seemed to be stuck at a plateau with little likelihood of increasing or receding.

But the latest report said the underlying rate has moved up this year to an annual rate of 7 percent from 6 percent in 1976 and 1977.

The latest analysis said the worsening of inflation this year has been concentrated in food and housing. The food price outlook has improved, the council said, but prices at the wholesale level have shown an acceleration also.

The analysis said even excluding food prices, wholesale prices have been running up at an annual rate of over 8 percent this year compared with 5.5 percent in 1976 and 1977.

The analysis said the current increases in prices of finished goods, both intermediate and crude materials, excluding food, "will put more pressure on the prices of finished goods later this year."

The council said "a pattern of widespread acceleration is evident in most of the major categories of industrial commodities," with further inflationary pressures coming from labor costs, which have grown 8.7 percent over the last 12 months, and from what the report labeled as "the productivity collapse."

The council said the recent slowdown in productivity growth has been concentrated in construction, mining and utilities.

It said much of the productivity collapse in mining and utilities can be blamed on social legislation

But the trend in construction, which accounts for about half the overall decline in productivity growth in the last year or so, "is more of an enigma," the council said.

U.S. Action On Textiles 'Alarming'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Undersecretary of state for economic affairs Richard Cooper said today that Japan, the Common Market and other nations are expressing "grave concern" over the U.S. Senate action to exclude textile and apparel products from the tariff-cutting negotiations in Geneva.

"The signals we are getting are very alarming," he told a press conference after two days of economic talks between administration officials and a Japanese government delegation headed by Hiromichi Miyazaki, Japan's deputy foreign minister.

Mr. Cooper made it clear that a number of countries, in addition to Japan, have told the United States that if the recent Senate action on exempting textile and apparel products from the Geneva negotiations is not overturned, the final outcome of the world tariff and trade negotiations in Geneva would become very doubtful.

U.S. Panel Promotes Productivity Plan

By Bradley Graham

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (WP) — It had the look of a sober business conference but the feel and ring of a pep rally.

In what was billed as a part teach-in, part political blitz, 130 representatives of business, government and labor met here yesterday to draw attention to an issue that has been remarkable in its singular ability to put people to sleep — the U.S. slowdown in productivity.

The point of the two-day conference is to warn that the U.S. can no longer afford to slough the problem off, that without a concerted effort to improve productivity, the United States stands both to suffer continued inflation and to lose what competitive edge it still has in world markets.

The speakers' message was as urgent and alarmist as any clarion call to arms or action. The United States, they said, has to figure out again how to work efficiently.

"Productivity is a terrible problem for this nation," said Robert Strauss, President Carter's special assistant for both inflation and trade policy and the keynote speaker at yesterday's conference luncheon. "It is a difficult and debilitating problem. The time has come we all are in accord that we must face up to it."

The figures on what is happening to productivity are indeed disturbing — and were quoted by almost every speaker at some point or another. They show that in the past decade, U.S. productivity gains have slowed to only half what they were during the previous 20-year period (1.6 percent per year increase versus 3.2 percent). In the past four quarters, the gains have averaged less than one percent.

But the United States is doing poorly not only in relation to its past record. It has also fallen to the bottom of the list among the world's industrial powers, each of which achieved larger gains in productivity over the last 10 years than the United States.

The factors most frequently cited as contributing to the slowdown are:

- A fall-off in capital investment by industry.
- A large influx of relatively inexperienced teenagers and women into the labor force.
- The rise of service occupations.
- A slackening in the introduction and development of new technology.

However, in what was generally regarded as the most impressive talk of the day, Barry Bosworth, head of the president's Council on Wage and Price Stability, debunked most of these explanations as hardly significant enough to explain the severity of the current productivity decline.

As critical as the slowdown has been, there is no national program to address it. The National Center for Productivity and the Quality of Working Life, chartered in 1971 to keep at least some discussion going on the subject, went out of business four days ago.

The thrust of the conference was summarized by Jackson Grayson, chairman of the year-old American Productivity Center in Houston and who, along with Business Week magazine, organized the meeting. "Productivity must be put on the national agenda," Mr. Grayson said. "We must somehow get the interest, the motivation and the attention of the average individual."

New Curbs Urged on U.S. TV Imports

WASHINGTON, Oct.4 (AP-DJ) — The Committee to Preserve Color Television (Compact), a U.S. industry-labor group, today urged President Carter to restrict imports of color television sets from all countries.

At a press conference, a spokesman for the group said that the "orderly-marketing" agreement restricting imports from Japan has been "torpedoed" by what they called "astronomical increases" in shipments from Taiwan and other countries.

Meanwhile, the Carter administration is expected to act soon to restrict imports of color TV sets from Taiwan and South Korea, which stepped up their exports sharply after the United States negotiated a three-year agreement to hold down Japanese shipments to the United States.

U.S. officials are meeting this week with a Taiwanese government mission to discuss the problem and other trade issues.

In Brussels, European electronic component manufacturers said yesterday that the level of Japanese exports of color TV tubes had become critical and they wanted to reach an agreement with the Japanese on export limitations.

Henry Kroch, president of the European Electronic Component Manufacturers Association, EECA, told a news conference here that imports of Japanese tubes in the Common Market had increased 20 percent each year over the past three years.

He said the level of imports had become critical for European manufacturers and they wanted to stem the flow of Japanese exports. Mr. Kroch said EEC imports of Japanese tubes had jumped from 1.5 million in 1974 to 2.4 million last year.

Reducing Autos to Britain

TOKYO, Oct.4 (UPI) — Major Japanese automakers will reduce or cease car shipments to Britain in October to hold down their market share in that country, industry sources said today.

Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor will reduce the October export volume to a little over 1,000 units and Honda to 350 units. Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi and Subaru will forego shipments, they said.

Belgium Rates Raised

BRUSSELS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — Banque Nationale de Belgique announced today that rates on one, two and three-month treasury certificates have been raised a quarter point effective immediately. The bank also decided against a change in the central bank's key lending rates, both standing at 6 percent. Meanwhile, the labor office said the number of jobless fell 0.7 percent to 268,628 at the end of September from last month

Japanese Banks Warned On Undercutting Rates

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — Japan's major commercial banks, which are authorized to make foreign exchange transactions, have been warned by the government not to undercut international interest rates in their overseas foreign currency loans.

A banking source said today that the warning by the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan to 14 commercial banks was in response to criticism by foreign banks.

The thrust of the criticism is that Japanese banks, cash-rich because of heavy foreign currency deposits by the central bank, have been doing an excessive amount of loan business abroad at "dumping" interest rates.

An official at the Bank of Tokyo, Japan's biggest foreign exchange bank, acknowledged today that there have been cases of medium- and long-term foreign currency-denominated loans at interest rates that were lower than European lending rate averages.

"But we aren't actually dumping the rates," the official said.

The Bank of Tokyo official said dollar lending abroad by Japanese banks has totaled between $6-and-$7 billion since the start of this year. More than 80 percent of foreign currency loans made by Japanese banks are in dollars, the official said.

The finance ministry and the central bank also urged the commercial banks to scrutinize the credit-worthiness of countries to which they are making loans.

Japan Money Supply Up

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — Japan's broadly defined money supply (M-2) in August rose 12.3 percent following a 12-percent gain in July, the Bank of Japan said today. M-2 represents cash in the hands of the public plus demand and time deposits.

IMF Gold at $223.68

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — The International Monetary Fund reported today that it had sold 604,400 ounces of gold at an average price of $223.68 an ounce.

Britain's NEB Posts Net Profit

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ) — Britain's National Enterprise Board (NEB), the state holding company, recorded a net profit, before extraordinary items, for the six months to June 30 of £9.2 million, more than double a year-earlier £4 million.

Pretax profit climbed to £23.1 million from £13.7 million and turnover rose to £2.03 billion from £1.7 billion in the first half of 1977. Extraordinary items, however, reduced profit by £3.7 million versus £700,000 a year earlier. The 1978 figure primarily represents trading losses and closure costs of operations now discontinued and closed, namely £2.2 million in a subsidiary of Fairey Holdings and £1.4 million in respect of the NEB's share of the Beverley and Bolton tanneries of British Tanners Products Ltd.

Meanwhile, British Steel expects to report a loss of £175 million for the first fiscal half, Charles Villiers, chairman of the state-owned steel company, said today in Steel News, the employee newspaper. He said that despite some units now working at a profit, BSC "overall is still making immense losses."

Company Report

Revenue, Profits in Millions

France

Thomson-Brandt

First Half	1978	1977
Profits	79.00	83.30

(Figures in French Francs)

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Flick Bids for Larger Grace Share

The Friedrich Flick group, one of Europe's largest, privately owned companies, is bidding to widen its 12.2 percent stake in W.R. Grace & Co. to 31.1 percent in a transaction valued at about $260 million. Flick earlier offered to purchase up to 7.3 million shares of Grace, the diversified chemical concern, at $35 a share. It is expected the tender offer will begin in late October. A spokesman for Flick says the company does not intend to take over the majority of the U.S. company but was interested instead in the growth of industrial activities of Grace.

Carrier and Jenn-Air in Merger Pact

Carrier Corp. and Jenn-Air say they signed a definitive agreement for the merger of Jenn-Air into a subsidiary of Carrier. The agreement calls for issuance by Carrier of a minimum of 1.35 shares of Carrier common for each share of Jenn-Air common. Based on the outstanding Jenn-Air shares Sept. 30, and the shares then reserved for Jenn-Air stock options, the transaction would involve the issuance of a minimum of 3,365,010 shares of Carrier.

Oji Paper, Nippon Pulp to Merge

Oji Paper, Japan's biggest newsprint producer, says it will merge with Nippon Pulp Industry next March. The merged company will retain the name of Oji Paper and Nippon Pulp will be disbanded. The merger's primary objective is to solve structural problems currently facing the nation's paper and pulp industries, including excessive domestic competition and declining competitiveness abroad.

NOTICE

TO CUSTOMERS, CORRESPONDENTS, DEBTORS AND CREDITORS OF BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL - GENEVA

BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) announces the opening of its banking premises at 15-17 Quai des Bergues, Geneva.

In accordance with an agreement entered into on the 2nd August 1978 with BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL, BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) takes over, as from 1st October 1978, most of the assets and liabilities as well as the securities portfolio and certain contingent liabilities of BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL under the terms of existing agreements between BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL and those customers, correspondents, debtors and creditors taken over by BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE).

All the customers, debtors and creditors of BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL taken over by BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE) are being informed individually in accordance with their usual arrangements with BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL.

BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE)
Geneva, 30th September 1978.

BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL announces that as from 30th September 1978, it ceases all banking activity. It entirely approves of the contents of the above announcement by BANQUE OCCIDENTALE POUR L'INDUSTRIE ET LE COMMERCE (SUISSE).

BANQUE POUR LE COMMERCE CONTINENTAL
Geneva, 30th September 1978.

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3½% Convertible Bonds due 1985
– Private Placement –

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.

CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON Limited
MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL Limited

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V.
SANWA BANK (UNDERWRITERS) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 4

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
11	5	Kalylnd			4	880	9¾	9½	9⅝	
28⅛	17⅝	Katy pf	1.46	5.8		355	25	24⅝	25	+¼
10¾	5⅝	KaufBr	.20	2.4	8	220	8½	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
19¼	9¾	Keene	.40	2.4	7	17	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Keller	.30b	2.8	7	15	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
25	20½	Kellogg	1.20	5.6	12	192	21¾	21⅜	21½	−⅛
23½	15¾	Kellwd	1.12	6.6	5	16	17	17	17	−⅛
38¾	26	Kenmil	1.12	3.0	10	24	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	−⅝
28⅝	18⅝	Kennct	.60e	2.1		3076	u28¾	27⅝	28¾	+1¼
24½	19⅞	KyUtil	1.96	9.7	15	58	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17¼	10⅛	KerrGls	.40	2.5	8	325	16	15⅝	16	+¼
56¼	39⅞	KerrM	1.25	2.7	13	129	47	46½	46¾	+⅛
16½	10	KeysCon			28	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
25¾	23¼	Keysint	.48	1.9	17	7	25⅝	25½	25½	−⅛
38¾	23¾	KiddeW	1.40	4.0	6	23	35	34¾	34⅞	−¼
52	45¼	Kidde prB	4	8.0		1	50	50	50	
30¼	22⅝	Kidde pr	1.64	6.1		5	27¼	27	27	−⅛
50¼	36⅞	KimbCl	2.60	5.7	8	84	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+½
18	11	KingDSt	.80	5.0	7	64	16⅛	15¾	16	−¼
30⅛	16¼	Kirsch	1.25	5.2	7	10	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
29⅝	26½	KnigtRd	.60	2.2	13	53	27⅝	27⅜	27½	+⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Koehrin	1	4.7	6	240	21⅞	21	21½	−⅜
27¾	16⅞	Kollmr	.50	1.9	12	26	26¾	26¼	26½	−⅛
24¾	19⅛	Koppers	1.10	5.0	8	193	22	21¼	21⅞	+⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Koracp	.34	3.1	4	28	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
49⅞	41⅝	Kraft	2.60	5.4	8	219	48⅛	47⅛	47¾	
12¼	8⅞	Kroehlr				2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
36¾	23¼	Kroger	2	6.0	7	95	33¼	33⅛	33¼	−¼
19⅝	13½	Kuhlm	.70a	4.1	7	20	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+⅜
29⅛	17½	Kysor	1a	3.5	7	5	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+⅛
		— L—L—L —								
13¼	5⅞	LFE	.10r	1.0	11	11	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
8½	6	LFE pf	.50	7.4		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19	15⅝	LITCO	.92	5.8	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
13½	5⅛	LTV				204	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
19	8¼	LTVA	.32t	2.2		2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅛
22	18⅜	LacGas	1.70	9.1	5	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
31⅜	17	LamSe	1.30	4.9	9	14	26½	26	26½	+¾
23½	11¾	LaneBrv	.90	4.1	10	457	22¾	20¾	21⅞	+½
35⅝	17¾	Lanier	.40e	1.3	14	24	31⅝	30¾	30¾	
12¼	7⅞	LawtCh	.48	4.5	14	27	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
24	13	LearSg	.80	3.7	6	58	21¾	21⅜	21½	−⅜
39½	27½	Leasw	1.60	4.5	8	16	35¾	35½	35¾	+⅛
25	16⅞	Leesona	1	4.4	7	2	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
3⅝	2¼	LehValy				36	2¾	2⅝	2¾	−⅛
29¾	22½	LVIn pf	1.50	5.6		1	27	27	27	
11⅝	9	Lehmn	.70e	6.5		222	11	10¾	10¾	−⅛
14¼	6⅛	Lennar	.40	3.4	5	40	12	11¾	11⅞	
32¾	22	Lenox	1.12	3.8	10	6	29¾	29½	29⅝	
10¼	6¼	LesFay	.48	5.0	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
18⅛	10¼	LevFdC				16	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
14⅝	13⅛	LevFIn	.75a	5.2		x13	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+⅛
38½	26	LeviStr	1.60	4.4	6	91	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+¼
27⅞	18⅞	LevitzF	.50	2.1	7	80	23½	23⅛	23½	
29½	25⅝	LOF	2a	7.4	6	62	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
34¼	20¾	LibrtvCp	.88	2.7	8	5	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	−⅛
5⅞	2⅞	LibrtvLn			5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
37⅞	26	Ligget	2.50	7.5	5	15	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	−⅛
95½	80	Liggt pf	7	8.3		z50	84	84	84	+1½
54	33⅞	LillyEli	1.60	3.3	14	210	48½	48⅛	48⅜	−⅛
43	33⅝	LincNt	2.40	6.1	7	19	39⅞	39⅛	39¼	+¼
86	66¾	LincNtpf	3	3.8		1	78½	78½	78½	−¾
19¼	16¼	LincPl	1.76	9.9		3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
8⅝	3⅛	Lionel	.12	1.6	20	36	7⅝	7½	7½	−⅛
27¾	11½	Litton	.58t	2.3		453	25⅛	24½	25	−¼
59	36	Litton pf	3	5.7		2	53	53	53	−¼
21½	19¼	Litton pf	2	9.9		172	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
37⅝	12⅞	Lockhd			8	241	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+½
34¾	18	Loctite	.32	1.0	15	17	30⅝	30¼	30½	+⅛
55¼	31	Loews	1.20	2.5	5	56	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	+⅜
15½	9¼	LomFn	.58	4.3	10	75	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−½
21⅝	17½	LomM	1.70e	8.9	11	31	19⅛	19	19	−⅛
27⅛	16¾	LnStar	1.20	4.8	8	174	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−⅜
19¾	17¾	LILCo	1.70	9.1	7	309	18¾	18½	18⅝	−⅛
96½	80	LIL pfK	8.30	9.3		z500	89½	89½	89½	+2⅛
28	24½	LIL pfP	2.43	9.3		3	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	−⅜
28	25	LIL pfO	2.47	9.2		3	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+⅛
34	21¾	LongDr	.64	2.2	15	5	29⅝	29½	29½	
39⅛	15½	LoralCp	.80	2.2	13	34	37⅝	37⅜	37⅛	−⅜
25	20	LaLand	1.20	5.1	9	293	23¾	23⅛	23¾	+⅛
24⅛	11½	LaPac	.60b	2.7	8	207	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
26⅝	21½	LouvGs	2	8.8	9	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
19¾	9¼	Lowenst	.10e	.6		24	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	+⅛
48¼	32⅛	Lubrzl	1.44	3.3	13	328	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+¼
18½	13	LuckyS	.84b	5.1	10	112	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
12⅝	6⅞	Ludlow	.50	4.3	96	44	11¾	11½	11½	−⅛
19	16½	Lukens	.96	5.5	6	60	17⅝	17½	17½	
12¼	5	Lykes				122	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
29⅞	14	Lyke pf	2.50	9.3		33	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+¼
18⅛	6⅞	LynCSys	.40	2.6	17	38	16	15¼	15⅝	−⅜
		— M—M—M —								
40	24⅝	MACOM	.40	1.2	17	27	34¾	34¼	34¼	−¼
25¾	11	MBPXL	.40b	1.9	6	55	21½	21¼	21¼	−¼
60¾	31	MCA	1.20	2.3	9	28	52¾	52⅛	52⅜	−⅛
12⅞	7⅛	MEI	.30	2.8	8	110	11¼	10¾	10¾	−⅜
28⅝	12⅝	MGIC	.72	2.9	10	323	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	−⅜
21⅞	9¾	MacAF	.80b	3.9	39	x63	21	20½	20½	−¼
13⅛	7⅛	MacDn	.40	3.3	8	22	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
15	7¼	Macke	.48	3.8	8	31	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅜
13⅛	8¼	Macmill	.64	5.6	7	169	11⅜	11	11⅜	
45⅞	35	Macy	1.65	4.0	7	161	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	−⅜
15⅝	11⅝	MdsFd	.99e	6.8		215	14½	14⅜	14½	+⅛
13⅛	8	MagicCl	.50	3.6	8	3401	u14⅞	12½	14	+1⅛
42⅛	28¼	Mallry	1.40	3.7	15	52	38½	37⅞	38¼	+¾
32¾	22	MalonH	.96	3.0	13	76	31½	31	31½	+⅜
13⅝	7	Manhln	.20b	1.7	5	20	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
40½	28¼	MfrHan	2.08	5.5	7	39	38½	38⅛	38⅛	−⅛
40	30⅞	MAPCO	1.30	4.0	10	180	33½	32½	32¾	−1
30⅝	13¾	MaraIM	.60	2.4	8	59	25⅜	24⅝	25	−¼
53⅞	39⅞	MaraIO	2.20	4.3	7	558	51⅝	50¼	51½	+¼
28⅝	16¼	Maremt	.80	3.2	9	23	25¼	25	25¼	
17½	11⅛	MarMid	.80	4.8	10	112	16¾	16⅜	16½	−⅜
17⅝	11⅝	MarionL	.64	4.2	11	49	15¼	14¾	15¼	+⅛
21½	13	MarkCtl	.36	2.5	11	57	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅜
23¼	15¾	Mark pf	1.20	6.8		11	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
35¾	22½	Marley	1	3.3	9	53	30⅛	30	30	−⅛
16⅞	8¾	Marriot	.12	.8	11	339	14½	14	14⅜	−⅛
68¾	51½	MrshM	2.80	4.6	14	16	61½	61¼	61½	
35¼	18⅞	MrsnF	1.24	5.9	12	201	21¼	20¾	21	
34⅛	22⅛	MartM	1.70	5.1	8	861	33½	32½	33½	+⅞
14	10⅛	MaryK	.48	3.9	11	86	12½	12	12¼	−¼
42¾	24½	Md Cup	.74	1.8	10	3	41⅛	40¾	40¾	−⅛
26	15⅜	Masco	.52	2.2	12	79	24¼	23⅜	24	
23⅝	14⅞	Masonit	.80	3.7	8	148	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
16	13	MasM	1.29e	8.7	12	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
18½	3½	MassyF				139	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17¾	16	MasCp	1.64	9.6		19	17	17	17	
12¼	10½	Mastinc	1.02e	9.4		42	11	d10¾	10⅞	−¼
41⅛	22⅞	MatsuE	.36e	1	11	125	u41¾	41¼	41⅝	+⅝
13⅛	7	Mattel	.15e	1.4	8	258	10⅝	10½	10½	−⅛
9¼	6⅞	Mattel wt				215	7⅛	d 6¾	7⅛	
27¾	20¾	MayDS	1.28	4.9	7	147	26¼	26	26	−¼
26	19	MayerO	.90	4.4	11	13	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	−⅜
5⅛	2⅞	MaysJW			7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32	24¼	Maytg	1.60a	6.3	10	36	25½	25¼	25½	
31½	21½	McDermt	1	3.7	6	638	27	26½	26¾	
35¾	29	McDr pf	2.20	6.7		134	32¾	32¾	32¾	
32⅛	28¾	McDr pf	2.60	8.6		25	30¼	30	30¼	−¼
60½	43⅞	McDnld	.36	.7	14	1740	50¼	49¾	50¼	+⅜
40½	19⅝	McDonD	.60	1.8	9	356	32¾	31⅝	32½	+⅝
30⅝	18⅛	McDonn	1.20	4.2	6	4	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+⅛
30	23⅛	McGEd	1.80	6.4	7	131	28	27½	28	+¼
26¼	16⅝	McGrH	1	4.0	10	303	24¾	24½	24¾	
27⅛	17¾	McIntyr	.50t			z1330	24½	23¾	24	+⅛
32⅝	14½	McKee	1	3.1	16	20	32¼	32¼	32¼	
22⅝	17⅛	McLean	.64	3.5	7	366	19⅞	18½	18½	−⅜
13	8¾	McLout				11	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	−⅜
15¾	10¼	McNeil	.80	6.1	7	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−⅜
33⅞	16¾	Mead	1.60	5.1	7	316	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	+⅞
88	44	Mea pfA	2.80	3.6		1	78¼	78¼	78¼	+¼
87¼	44½	Mea pfB	2.80	3.6		8	78¼	78	78¼	+¼
39⅞	16¼	Measrx	.40	1.1	18	59	38¾	37⅜	37⅝	−1⅛
24¼	11¼	Meanco	.40	2.0	10	38	20	19½	20	+¼
40¼	16⅞	Medtrn	.48	1.3	15	79	36	35¾	36	+⅜
48¼	26½	Medusa	2	4.5	9	7	44½	44¼	44½	+¼
33⅞	23⅛	Melville	1.16	4.0	9	208	28⅞	28½	28¾	−⅛
60¾	24	Memorex			9	233	48⅞	47⅛	48⅛	
42¼	29⅞	MercStr	.80	2.2	7	26	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+1
32⅝	24⅝	MerTx	1.32	4.2	7	29	31¾	31½	31½	−⅛
66¾	47⅜	Merck	1.70	2.9	16	399	59⅞	58⅞	59⅛	−⅛
40¼	21½	Merdith	1	2.9	7	38	34½	34¼	34¼	−⅛
24¾	13¼	MerrLv	.88	4.3	15	424	20½	19⅝	20½	+⅜
46⅛	30⅜	MesaPet	.48	1.3	13	652	36⅞	36	36⅞	+⅜
15½	11	Mesab	.72e	4.6	24	72	u15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
28⅛	19½	Mesta	.80	3.9	20	7	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	−⅛
54¼	20¾	MGM	1.10b	2.3	16	171	47⅝	46½	47½	+¾
71	27⅞	Melrm	2	3.1	11	23	64	63½	63¾	−¼
16	13¼	McnGs	1.20	8.1	8	6	14⅞	14¾	14¾	−⅛
29¾	27¼	MhWl pf	2.67	9.7		5	27½	27½	27½	
26½	23⅝	MnWl pf	2.12	8.4		5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
19⅛	16⅞	MdCTel	1.36	7.8	8	31	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
17⅞	15⅝	MidSUt	1.44	9.2	7	960	15¾	15½	15⅝	
3	1	MidIndM				3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
20⅜	17	MidlRo n	1	5.6	7	15	18	17¾	18	
30½	16¼	MillerW	.60	2.3	13	10	26¼	26	26	−⅜
24⅞	10¼	MiltBrd	.72	3.0	11	462	24½	23⅞	24	
16⅝	9⅛	MilRoy	.25	1.6	14	20	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
66	43	MMM	2	3.4	14	3027	58⅞	58½	58⅝	
22½	19¼	MinPL	1.84	9.1	10	38	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
15½	11⅞	MirroAl	.96	7.2	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
43	20⅛	Mislnins	1.02	2.5	7	16	40¼	40	40¼	+⅛
59½	40½	MPacC	2.60	4.7	6	73	55¼	54½	55	−⅛
17¾	12½	MoPSv	1b	8.0	12	12	12½	d12⅜	12½	
27⅞	24½	MoPS pr	2.61	10.		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−¼
72¼	58⅝	Mobil	4.20	5.9	7	669	71⅞	71⅜	71¾	+⅝
4⅝	1⅞	MobileH			32	49	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
19¾	11⅝	MohMer	.16	.9	11	48	18¾	18½	18⅝	+⅛
15¼	11⅜	Mohasco	.90	7.1	7	126	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	4⅞	MohkDta			14	279	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+⅜
24⅞	16¼	MohkR	1.20	5.1	6	17	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
35¾	18¾	Monrh	1.60	5.4	5	9	30	29⅝	29⅝	−⅛
26⅞	12¼	Monogr	.40	1.6	8	32	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	−⅛
60⅝	44⅝	Monsan	3.20	5.6	8	170	57¼	56¾	57⅛	−⅛
18¼	15¾	MntDU	1.30	7.3	7	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	
24⅝	21½	MonPw	1.92	8.9	8	72	21⅝	21½	21½	
23¼	20¼	MonSt	1.80a	8.7		13	20⅞	20¾	20¾	+⅛
11⅛	8⅝	MONY	.92e	9.7	11	32	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
39¾	25	MooreM	1	2.8	10	46	36½	35¾	36¼	
51⅞	39⅝	Morgan	2.20	4.6	8	273	48⅛	47⅞	48	+⅜
30	23¼	MorKnu	1	3.7	7	52	27	26½	26⅞	
20⅛	13	MorseSh	.56	3.3	7	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
8⅝	4½	MtgTrAm			7	37	7⅝	7⅝	7½	−¼
34⅞	22¼	MorNor	1.20	3.6	12	33	33½	33⅛	33¼	
54⅞	33⅝	Motrola	1	2.3	11	774	43¾	43	43	−1⅞
40½	33¼	MtFuel	2.20	6.1	10	57	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+⅜
28	25	MtSTel	2.08	8.0	8	13	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
13½	6⅛	Munford	.20t			105	11¾	11⅛	11⅝	+½
8	4⅞	Munfd pf	.40	5.6		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Munsng	1.20	7.0	6	17	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	MurphC	1.28	9.0	10	34	14⅛	14	14¼	+¼
57½	29⅛	MurpOil	.80	1.5	16	154	52	49¾	52	+¾
25½	17⅞	MurryO	1	5.4	6	22	18½	18¼	18½	+⅛
16½	13½	MutOm	1.32	9.4		31	14⅛	13⅞	14	
15¼	8⅛	MyersL	.40	2.9	11	29	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+¼
		— N—N—N —								
22⅝	16¼	NCH	.56	3.1	10	370	18⅛	17¾	18	+⅛
67⅞	36¾	NCR	1	1.6	11	652	61⅞	60⅞	61½	+⅞
25¼	15⅝	NLInd	1.20	5.8	9	412	21	20½	20¾	
27⅞	20½	NLT	1	4.0	7	513	24¾	24¼	24¾	+⅛
8⅛	4⅜	NVF	1.27t	17.	5	52	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Nabisco	1.38	5.0	9	63	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
32¾	24⅞	Nalco	1.24	4.4	12	195	29	28⅝	28½	−⅛
23⅞	13⅞	Narco	.68	3.6	9	5	19	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
38	17¼	Nashua	1	3.6	7	207	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	−1⅜
40¼	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	1.7	18	141	30¼	29¾	30¼	+⅛
33	17⅝	NAvia	.77e	2.6		54	30⅜	29⅞	30	−⅜
22⅞	12¼	NatCan	.64	3.6	6	55	18¾	18	18	
39½	24½	NCan pf	1.50	4.6		1	32½	32½	32½	
18¾	10⅝	NtCtyL	.60	4.8	309	133	12⅝	11½	12¼	+¾
31¾	24½	NtDetr	1.68	5.5	6	35	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+¼
23½	20⅛	NatDist	1.70	7.9	6	161	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	
22	20⅞	NDist pr	1.85	8.3		7	u22¼	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
28	23⅝	NatFG	2.38	8.9	7	21	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛
22⅞	13⅞	NatGyp	1.20	6.4	6	55	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅛
4⅝	2⅜	NatHom			23	62	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
27	21¼	NMdCr	.56	2.2	15	283	25⅝	24⅝	25	+1⅜
31¾	15	NMedE	.60	2.1	12	82	29	28½	28½	−¼
20⅞	15⅜	NMineSv	.56	3.0	24	54	18½	18⅛	18½	+⅜
38½	18⅝	NtPrest	1.50	7.8	7	22	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic			16	204	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	+¼
17⅞	12¼	NSvcInd	.92	5.6	7	99	16½	16¼	16⅜	−⅛
23⅞	16⅝	NStand	1.16	6.4	6	13	18¼	18	18	−¼
35¾	29	NatlStl	2.50	8.1	9	68	31	30⅞	31	
6¼	3⅜	NatTeo			7	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
52⅞	31½	Natom	1.80	3.7	6	196	49	48⅛	49	
35	23⅛	Natm pf	1.60	4.9		51	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+⅛
27½	12½	Neptune	.54	2.0	16	5	26½	26½	26½	
24½	20¾	NevPw	2	8.8	7	63	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+¼
24¾	22½	NevP pf	2.30	10.		z490	23½	23	23	−½
24⅜	21	NEngEl	2.10	9.3	8	58	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
18⅝	15⅝	NEnGE	1.52	9.4	7	34	16¼	16	16¼	−⅜
46	27	NENucl	.40	1.0	18	76	40	39½	40	+¼
30⅛	27⅞	NEnP pf	2.76	9.6		3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
36⅞	31⅛	NEngT	2.88	8.5	8	32	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	+⅛
20	17⅜	NYSEG	1.68	9.1	7	86	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−¼
102¼	89¾	NYS pf	8.80	9.3		z20	95½	95	95	−½
30	15⅛	Newhall	.56	2.2	10	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
23⅛	15½	Newmt	.80	3.5	74	350	22⅞	22	22⅞	+1⅜
11⅛	5½	Nework			10	169	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
16⅜	13¾	NiaMP	1.34	9.6	8	218	14¼	14	14	−¼
40¾	34	NiaMof	3.40	9.2		z220	37¾	37	37	+½
56	48⅛	NiaMpf	4.85	9.5		z10	51	51	51	−1½
60¾	51	NiaMpf	5.25	9.5		z100	55	55	55	−1¾
70	60½	NiaMpf	6.10	9.1		z30	67	67	67	
113½	102	NiaMpf	10.60	9.8		z10	108	108	108	−¼
12⅛	9¼	NiagSh	1e	9.1		35	11⅛	10⅞	11	+⅛
32⅛	27⅝	Nicor	2.40	8.2	6	22	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
28¾	24	NorfWn	1.84	7.0	8	392	26½	26	26¼	+⅛
26⅞	19⅝	Norlin	1.60	6.5	5	17	25	24½	24¾	−½
27	19	Norris	1.24	4.8	6	37	26¼	25⅝	26	+⅜

(Continued on Page 11)

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 4, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.056	4.086	108.385 *	48.06 *	0.2516	—	6.878 *	131.875 *	39.00 *
Brussels (c)	29.90	59.4325	15.765	7.003	3.657 *	14.538	—	19.1885	5.677
Frankfurt	1.9015	3.7678	—	44.37 *	2.320 x	92.29 *	6.343 *	118.80 *	36.05 *
London(z)	1.9824	—	3.7635	8.483	1,623.00	4.079	59.25	3.1635	10.455
Milan	816.55	1,623.10	431.28	191.37	—	398.00	27.34	523.80	155.24
Paris	4.2735	8.4905	225.43 *	—	5.23 x	207.94 *	14.294 *	274.15 *	81.19 *
Zurich	1.592	3.15845	83.7718 *	37.1312 *	0.19425	77.19725 *	5.3262 *	—	30.17295 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.35625 ; Escudo: 45.00 ; Israeli £: 18.24 ; Peseta: 71.07 ; Schilling: 13.775 ; Sw.Krona: 4.346 ; Yen: 186.375 ; Norw. Krone: 5.0225 ; Fin Mark: 3.996 , Belgian Financial Franc:31.645 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7305 ; Singapore $: 2.212 ; Canadian $: 84.665 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	94	95
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¼-83	95¼	96¼
Australia 8¾-91	97½	98½
Australia 8¼-92	93¼	94¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	92½	93½
Barclays 8½-92	94½	95½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	92½	93½
Bell Can 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
BFCE 8¾-83	98	99
Brazil 9¼-84	98	99
Brit Gas 9-81	99½	100½
BrokenHill 8-85	93¼	94¼
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96	97
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	95½	96½
Charbonas 8⅝-81	98	99
CityInvest 8¾-84	95¼	96¼
Cons Food 7⅝-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	98	99
Cutler Ham 8-87	97	98
EEC 8¼-82	96¾	97¾
EEC 7¾-84	93¼	94¼
ECS 8¾-81	98½	99½
ECS 8¾-97	95¼	96¼
EIB 8¼-83	97	98
EIB 8-84	94¾	95¾
EIB 8¾-92	96	97
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	94	95
EMI 9¼-89	98¼	99¼
Ericsson 8½-89	95½	96½
Esso 8-86 nov	98	99
Eurofima 8½-83	97½	98½
Fiat 8-82	94	95
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	93½	94½
Gould 9⅝-83	100½	101½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	94¾	95¾
Hamersley 8½-84	95½	96½
Home Oil 9½-86	99½	100½
ICI 8¼-87	94½	95½
ISE Cnda 9-82	98¾	99¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	98¾	99¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	94½	95½
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	97½	98½
Michelin 9¼-86	99½	100½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	97½	98½
Montreal 9¼-83	99	100
NCBoard 8-87	93	94
NatWest 9-86	98¼	99¼
NBrunswick 9-83	98½	99½
NBrunswick 8-84	95	96
NZealand 9¼-82	100	101
NZealand 8½-83	97	98
NrgKombk 8½-91	96	97
Norskhyd 8½-92	94¼	95¼
Norway 8½-81	97¾	98¾
Occidental 9¾-83	100	101
Offsh Min 8¼-85	95	96
Ontario 9-83	99¾	100¾
OntarioHyd 8-87	92¾	93¾
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	97	98
QuebProv 8½-81	96¾	97¾
QuebProv 9-83	97¾	98¾
Ralston 7½-87	94¼	95¼
SaabScania 8½-89	92¾	93¾
S.A.S. 8-85	93	94
Shell 8-86	97¾	98¾
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Singer 8¾-82	97	98
Stind 8⅛-88	99	100
Sweden 8¼-87	94¾	95¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	91	92
Textron 7¾-87	94¼	95¼
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	96½	97½
UnOil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95	96
Vwagen 7¾-87	92	93
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	91¾	92¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Beatrice 6¼-91	117½	119½
Beatrice 4½-92	99½	101½
Beecham 6¾-92	115	116
Borden 6¾-91	107½	109½
Borden 5-92	97	99
BroadHale 4¾-87	73	75
Carnation 4-88	76	78
Chevron 5-88	145	147
Chrysler 4¾-88	67	69
Chrysler 5-88	71½	73½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	136	138
Cummins 6¼-86	94	96
Dartind 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-88	85	87
Ford 6-86	93	95
Ford 5-88	83	85
GenElec 4¼-87	85	87
GenFoods 4⅝-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	86	88
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
GulWestn 5-86	86½	88½
Honneywell 6-86	86½	88½
ICI 6¾-97	96½	97½
INA 6-97	99	100
ISE 6¾-89	92½	94½
ITT 4¾-97	77½	79½
Jusco 6-92	149	150½
Komatsu 7¼-90	156½	158
Mitsui 7¼-90	136	137
MorganJP 4¼-87	98	100
Nabisco 5¼-88	106	108
OwensIll 4½-87	117	119
PenneyJC 4½-87	74	76
Phillamp 4¾-83	107	109
RCA 5-88	82½	84½
Revlon 4¾-83	152½	154½
Revlon 4¾-87	131	133
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
Tyco 8½-88	105	106
UBS 4½-87	168	
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	81	83
WarnLamb 4¼-88	75	77
Xerox 5-88	75	77

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	98.36	92.48
Previous	98.36	92.47

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 4, 1978

AELInd	9¼	9¾
AFAProt	8¾	9⅛
AVMCp	5⅝	6⅛
AddisnW	9¾	10¼
AdvRoss	3¼	3⅝
AdvMicr	25¼	25¾
AlexAlex	32¼	33
Allcolnc	19⅝	20⅛
AllynB	14	15
AFInCp	20	21
AFurn	4 1-16	4 5-16
AGreet	12⅝	13
AMicros	17¾	18¼
ATvCom	49¼	50¼
AWeldng	17¼	18¼
Amterr	2⅜	2 13-16
Anadite	6⅝	7
AnheusB	25⅝	26¼
AntoCo	10⅝	11⅛
ArdMay	3	3¼
ArkWGs	20¼	21
AsdColo	23	23¾
AtlGsLt	16	16⅝
BairdCp	9¼	9¾
BangHE	14¾	15¼
BkamRt	14⅝	14⅞
BosicRs	3⅛	3⅝
BosstFr	18	18¾
BaylsMk	11¼	11¾
Beeline	8	8½
BelzLab	34¾	35½
BibbCo	11¾	12¼
BirdSon	34	35½
Birtchr	2¼	2⅝
BlkHillP	28¾	29¼
Bonanza	7¼	7½
Brinks	9¼	9¾
BrookS	32	33½
BrwTom	20⅝	20⅞
Buckbee	5¾	6¼
Buckeye	15⅞	16⅛
BurnupS	5⅝	6
CalWtSv	32½	34
ConradH	3¼	3¾
CapSwC	10¼	10¾
CapInAir	3⅞	4¼
CareCp	8¼	9¼
CnVIPS	15⅝	16
ChmLea	29½	30½
ChesUtl	10¼	11
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	40⅛	40⅝
CitzUtB	34	34¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	10⅛	10⅝
ColuVent	1⅝	2⅛
ComCIH	18⅝	18⅞
CmlShr	44	46
CnwTel	35½	37½
ConnGn	39⅛	39¾
ConPap	54⅛	55¾
Crawfd	28½	30
CrossCo	37	38
CutirFed	1	1⅜
DanlyM	21½	22½
DiaDes	9¼	9⅝
Data 100	19⅛	19¾
DaylMal	26	28
DekibAg	21½	22¼
DeLuxC	31½	32¼
DelCanT	12½	13½
DelIntB	19	21
DeweyEl	3½	4¼
DiaCrys	27	28
DianCru	30½	32
Doculel	5⅝	6
DellrGn	10⅝	11½
Donldsn	28	29
DorchGs	11½	11¾
DaylDB	18¾	19¼
DunkInD	14¾	15⅛
Duriron	18	19
Eberline	10¼	10¾
EconLab	27½	28
ElPasEl	10⅜	11⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNucl	5½	6
ElModul	7½	8¼
EnrDev	18¼	19
Entwistl	4	4¾
EatOil	17	18
EthanAl	28	28¾
Fabri	1 5-16	1 9-16
FldUnLt	27¼	28¼
Fingrht	18	18½
FIBkSys	40½	41¼
FtBostn	17½	18¼
FtEmpS	10⅝	10⅞
FtWnFin	6	6¼
Flickgr	14¾	15¼
FlowGtU	⅜	⅝
ForestO	15⅞	16¼
Formigli	4	4¾
FrankCo	7¾	8⅛
FrankEl	13	13½
Frndice	14⅞	15⅜
GnRIEst	7⅞	9
GnReins	195	199
GovEFn	12¼	13
GreenM	13¼	13¾
GreyAdv	32½	35½
Gilintst	16	17½
Gyrodyn	6⅞	6⅞
HrpRow	15¼	15¾
HarpGp	21	21½
HarttNt	16⅛	16⅝
HenrdF	21½	22¼
Holobm	2¾	3¼
Hoover	12⅝	13⅛
HorizRs	1⅞	2⅛
HudsPap	50¼	52¾
HyattCp	20⅞	21⅜
HyattInt	11	12
IndNucl	5⅝	6⅛
Infraind	3½	4
IntelCo	55	56½
IntrcEnr	6¼	7¼
InfmIGs	16¼	16¾
InBkWsh	9¼	9⅝
IwaSoUt	26⅝	27⅝
JamWPr	12⅝	13⅛
Jamsby	16½	17½
JiffyFd	⅝	¾
JoslynM	20¼	21
KaisSt pf	19	19¼
Kalvar	2¾	3⅛
Kaman	41	42
KmpAm	17¼	18¼
KateGre	⅞	1⅛
Kaysam	3½	4¼
KearnyT	19⅛	19½
KellySv	41	42½
Keuffel	16	17
KeveFib	26½	27¼
KeyCFd	15½	16¼
Kimball	20⅝	21¼
Kinglnt	18	20
KnapeV	16½	17½
Kratos	22	23½
Lancein	26	26¾
LandRes	4⅞	5⅝
LaneCo	23¾	24¾
LidStor	13¾	14½
LinBcst	38¼	39
Loeetrn	15¾	16¼
MadsGE	16¼	16¾
MalorRt	2¼	2½
Mallkrt	34¾	35¼
MgtAsst	23⅛	23⅝
MaulLP	34½	36
McCorm	15⅝	15⅞
McQuay	14¾	15½
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	11⅞	12⅜
MidlRes	1⅞	2 1-16
MidlBks	28¼	29¼
Miller	30	30¼
MissVlG	17¼	18¼
MonfCol	6⅞	7⅛
MoorePd	18½	19½
MorgRes	4	4⅝
Mastek	19⅛	19½
MatchM	15	15⅝
MatClub	5⅝	5⅞
Mueller	24½	25½
NarcCp	27½	29
NatGOil	17½	18½
NatLibty	8⅝	9
NwldRE	14	15
NJNGas	16½	17
NielsnA	26⅞	27⅜
NielsnB	26⅞	27⅜
NoCarGs	10⅛	10⅝
NoEOil un	56¼	57¼
NwtNGs	10¼	10⅝
NwstPS	17⅝	18⅛
Noxell	17¾	18¼
OgilvyM	25¼	26
OhFerro	9¾	10¼
OtterTP	21¼	22¼
OversAir	6⅞	7¼
PCAInt	13⅛	13⅞
PabstB	15½	16
PcGaR	24¾	25½
PauleyP	8¾	9½
PeerMf	9	9¾
PenaEnt	17½	18
PeterHH	17½	18¼
Petrolit	42½	43½
Pettibon	20¾	21¾
PierceSS	13	13½
Pinkrtn	31¾	32¾
PionHiB	22	22½
Plastine	3¼	4¼
PogoPd	13¼	13⅝
Possis	2	2½
Progrp	2	2⅜
PbSvNC	11⅝	12
PuriBen	23½	24¼
PutDCap	8⅝	8⅞
QualInns	6⅞	6½
RogenPr	7⅝	8⅛
Raychm	69	71
Raymnd	27	28
RecgEq	10⅝	11
RoodEx	33	33¾
RobbMy	34	36
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	9	9¼
RusStov	15	15½
Sadlier	3¾	4¼
ScanDt	2 11-16	2 15-16
ScrippH	51	54
SecPac	37¼	37⅜
SelsDell	11⅛	11⅝
Svcmstr	26¼	27¼
Shawmt	34	35
SolidSS	6	7
SCalWtr	14¼	15½
SwGsCp	11½	11⅞
SwElSv	15¾	16½
Standyn	34¼	35
StdRegs	25	26
StanHP	22½	23½
SterlSt	6⅞	7⅛
StrawCl	30	31½
SuperEl	7⅜	7¾
TIME DC	6⅝	7½
Tampax	28⅝	29⅝
TecumP	57½	59½
Tennant	32½	34½
Tiffany	19⅝	20⅛
Tiprary	9	9⅜
TascoCp	6 1-16	6 5-16
TrnsOcO	19	20
TricoPd	54½	57
TritnOG	6⅞	7¼
TysonFd	44	46
UnMcGil	10¼	11¼
USSurg	19⅛	20¼
USTrck	16	16½
UVaBsh	25	25½
UpPenP	18¼	19
VolyGas	10⅝	10⅞
VanDus	18	18¾
VanceSn	5⅛	5¾
Velcro	8⅝	9⅛
VaNBsh	15¼	16
WshEnr	14¼	15¼
WebbRs	13	13¾
Weldtrn	2½	3¼
WistnMg	7⅝	7⅞
WellsGa	5	5¾
WinMtg	3¼	4⅛
WmorC	27	27¾
WoodLat	32¼	33
WWEng	6 1-16	6 5-16
WrighIW	6¾	7⅛
ZionUto	21⅜	22¾

We're welcoming a Billionaire.

With over a billion dollars in sales. Pet Incorporated makes quite an addition to our IC Industries family. Together we'll surpass $3 billion in annualized sales this year.

And this year marks IC Industries 10th year of diversification. Just 10 years ago we were a $300 million regional railroad. So what better way could we top off a decade of diversification than by welcoming Pet to our family of companies?

We're welcoming much more than a famous can of evaporated milk, too. The four Pet business groups are a part of virtually every facet of the nation's food system.

From the Milk and Dairy Products Group. Pet supplies fresh milk, evaporated and powdered milk, ice cream, fresh dairy specialties and Sego diet foods.

Pet's Convenience and Specialty Foods Group consists of Pet-Ritz and Downyflake frozen foods, Funsten nuts, Laura Scudder's snack foods and Whitman's Chocolates. It's also Old El Paso Mexican foods, Musselman's apple products, Heartland cereals, Gulf Belle shrimp and Reese specialty products.

Pet's Store Environments and Distribution Services Group supplies the retail food business with Hussmann's freezer and refrigerated display cases and also Merchants refrigerated warehouses.

And Pet's Specialty Retailing Group includes Vendome and 9-0-5 party centers, Stuckey's highway stores and Mr. Panel home improvement centers.

All together quite a company. A billion dollars in sales. A diversified manufacturer and distributor of food and other consumer products. And now, a part of the IC Industries family.

If you'd like to know more about IC Industries, write: IC Industries, Inc., European Office, 55, chemin Moise Duboule, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland.

IC Industries

Diversified in five business groups: Commercial Products, Consumer Products, Real Estate, Financial Services and Transportation

Weekly net asset value

on October 2, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $71.42

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $52.04

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

BANCO HISPANO AMERICANO

NOW PRESENT IN JAPAN

— On September 12th, 1978 The Banco Hispano Americano's representative office in Tokyo was officially inaufurated by Mr. Alejandro Albert, president.

— As of December 31st, 1977 Banco Hispano Americano had total assets of over $9.1 billion and deposits in excess of $8.6 billion and its net worth of more than $511 million was held by nearly 150,000 shareholders. It operates a nationwide network of more than 1,100 branches and has affiliates and subsidiaries throughout the country covering a very wide range of financial and banking services. Banco Hispano Americano plays an important role in the continuing growth and development of Spain's economy.

— Internationally, the bank is present in 26 countries through its affiliate in London (Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited) the New York Agency, Paris and Cayman branches, 13 representative offices and participations in foreign banks.

— With the opening of the Tokyo representative office, Banco Hispano Americano gains a foothold in one of the world major financial centers, providing further impetus to the bank's expansionas it moves on towards its centennial.

هكذا الأصل

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 4

(Continued From Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	18⅝	NACoal	.56	2.9	14	11	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
	3¼	NoAMtp				50	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
	24⅛	NoAPhl	1.50	4.6	7	47	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
	3⅝	NoCAir	.16	1.6	8	150	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	15-16	NoCAir wt				83	5⅝	5½	5½	
	9½	NoestUt	1.02	10.	9	169	10	9⅝	9⅝	
	10	NCalSL	.50	3.3	4	6	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
	13	vINCentRy				z270	17¾	17	17	— ½
	16⅛	NIndPS	1.50	8.8	9	837	17¼	17	17⅛	
	34⅝	NorNGs	2.60	7.1	6	226	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
	87	NoNG pf6.84		7.4		z50	92	92	92	
	23⅞	NoStPw	2.16	8.5	8	123	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅜
	87	NSPw pf7.84		8.4		z7200	95	93	93	—2⅛
	77	NSPw pf 7.		8.3		z2510	84⅝	84	84	— ¾
	22½	NorTel	.72	2.1	11	289	34⅝	33¾	34	— ¼
	3½	Nthgate	.25e	4.2		275	u 6¼	5½	6	+ ½
	18⅝	Nortrp	1.60	3.7	8	209	43⅝	42½	42⅝	—1⅛
	19	NwstAirl	.75	2.4	8	309	31⅝	30¼	31⅛	+1½
	21⅝	NwtBcp	1.16	4.4	8	84	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
	31	NwtEnr	2.40	7.2	7	16	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
	27⅞	Nwtind	1.75	5.9	6	299	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅜
	25¼	Nwtind wt				10	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
	24⅝	NwtP pf2.36		9.2		102	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
	10⅝	NwMLF	1e	8.0	11	14	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
	32	Norton	2	3.7	9	18	55⅞	54⅝	54½	—1⅛
	16⅛	NorSim	.92	4.7	8	252	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅛
	38	NortS pf1.60		3.7		3	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	—1⅛
	27	Nucor	.36	1.3	7	65	28	27	27⅝	+ ⅝
		— O-O-O —								
	14⅛	OKC	1.20	6.8	10	43	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
	11⅛	OakInd	.50	1.6	32	21	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
	14⅛	OakiteP	1.12	5.9	10	3	19	19	19	
	19½	OccIPet	1.25	6.4	14	1295	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	7⅞	OccIPet wt				54	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	63	OccIP pf3.60		5.7		4	64¼	63	63	— ⅜
	24⅛	OccIP pf2.50		9.8		6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
	21	OccIP pf2.12		9.7		13	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
	22⅝	OccIP pf2.30		9.8		21	23½	23⅜	23½	
	21⅝	Ogden	1.80	5.4	6	81	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅜
	33	Ogdn pf1.87		3.7		11	50¼	49⅝	50¼	+ ¼
	17	OhioEd	1.76	9.9	11	162	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
	39	OhEd pf3.90		9.5		z200	41	41	41	+ ½
	44½	OhEd pf4.40		9.7		z10	45½	45½	45½	
	105	OhE pf10.76		9.8		z100	109½	109½	109½	
	22½	OhP pfG2.27		9.4		14	24¼	24¼	24¼	
	118	OhP pfA 14		11.		z40	121¼	121¼	121¼	
	117	OhP pfF 14		12.		z50	121½	121½	121½	+1¼
	17	OklaGE	1.54	8.7	8	155	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	9¼	OkIGE pf.80		8.4		z100	9½	9½	9½	
	18	OklaNG	1.60	7.2	6	23	22⅝	22	22⅝	— ⅜
	13⅝	Olin	.88	3.6	11	2996	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ½
	23½	Olinkrft	1.20	2.2	13	144	54½	54⅛	54⅜	
	15⅝	Omark	.88	2.7	8	24	32⅝	32½	32½	— ¼
	15½	Oneida	.84	3.9	7	58	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
	9⅝	Opelika	.84	8.1	12	9	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
	15	OranRk	1.44	9.0	8	12	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
	5⅜	Orange	.20	2.6	22	52	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	18½	OutMar	1.40	6.1	10	117	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ½
	17⅝	OutletCo	1	3.4	7	10	29⅝	29¼	29½	— ⅛
	10⅝	OverhDr	.70	4.6	7	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
	17⅞	OvrnTr	1.10	4.8	6	20	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
	20¾	OverSh	.40b	1.6	6	138	26	25½	25½	— ½
	29	OwenCo	.80	2.4	7	147	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
	19½	OwenIll	1.16	5.3	7	323	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ¼
	9¼	Oxfrdln	.60	5.2	6	17	11⅝	11¼	11½	
		— P-Q —								
	9½	PNBMt	.80	7.3	12	17	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
	23¾	PPG	1.72	5.8	9	331	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
	7⅛	PSA			21	162	20⅛	19	20	+1⅛
	12½	PacAS	1.24	9.4		26	13½	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
	23	PacGE	2.16	9.2	8	210	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
	18⅝	PacLtg	1.80	8.7	8	1045	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
	32⅝	PacLm	2	3.9	16	33	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
	19½	PNwTel	1.52	7.8	8	6	19⅝	d19⅛	19½	— ¼
	29⅝	PacPet	.92	2.4	9	371	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+ ¼
	20½	PacPw	1.92	9.0	8	99	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
	15	PacTT	1.40	9.0	7	93	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
	10⅛	PacTin	.80	5.7	8	36	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ¾
	5⅝	PaineW	.40	3.7	4	104	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
	13	PalW pf1.30		8.3		11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
	16	PalmBc	1	5.4	5	71	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Pamida	.12	1.9	12	77	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
	4½	PanAm			5	1662	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
	38⅝	PanEP	2.60	6.0	7	113	43⅛	42½	43	
	15	Poprcft	1b	4.9	8	89	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
	14	Pargas	1.06	7.4	10	29	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
	37⅞	ParkDr	.40	.6	9	276	65½	65	65⅝	+ ¼
	20¼	ParHan	1.10	4.0	9	97	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ½
	17	ParkPn	.60	2.2	12	7	27⅛	27	27⅛	
	9½	PatPtl			46	75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
	17	Paylsnw	.50	2.4	10	17	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
	18⅝	Peabdy	.24b	.9	11	75	27⅝	26½	27	+ ½
	5½	Pengo				30	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
	1⅝	PennCent				471	2	1⅝	2	
	2¾	PenDix				20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	32¼	Penney	1.76	4.8	8	624	36⅝	36	36⅝	
	20½	PaPL	1.92	8.9	7	156	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
	47½	PaPL pf4.50		9.2		z60	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ½
	106¼	PaPL pf 11		10.		z20	108	108	108	—1
	119	PaPL pf 13		11.		z50	121	121	121	
	88	PaPL pf8.70		9.4		z100	92¼	92¼	92¼	
	32	Penwlt	2	5.2	8	60	38½	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅝
	21½	Penw pf1.60		6.7		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
	26	Pennzol	2	6.4	10	163	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	— ¼
	33¾	Pennz pf1.33		3.4		2	39½	39½	39½	— ½
	7	PeopDr	.20	1.5	9	6	13	13	13	— ⅛
	32¼	PeopGs	2.80	8.0	7	276	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
	23⅝	PepsiCo	1	3.5	12	1142	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
	17	PerkinE	.40	1.5	15	243	27	26	27	+ ⅝
	8½	Pertec			13	167	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
	32⅝	Petrie	1.20	2.8	14	7	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
	25½	Petrolan	1.04	3.1	9	6	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
	20⅞	PetRs	2.47e	10.		12	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
	20⅞	PetRs pf1.75		8.0		3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
	23⅝	Pfizer	1.20	3.3	13	946	36⅝	35½	36⅝	+ ⅞
	17⅝	PhelpD	.60	2.4		643	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½
	16⅜	PhilaEl	1.80	10.	10	324	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
	43⅝	PhilE pf4.40		10.		z90	45	44	44	
	75	PhilE pf 7		9.3		z10	75	75	75	
101	86	PhilE pf8.75		9.2		164	95⅞	94⅝	95¼	+ ¼
91¼	75½	PhilE pf7.85		9.2		z50	85	83	85	+3
107⅝	99	PhilE pf9.52		9.2		z60	104	104	104	
107	94	PhilE pf9.50		9.4		z5800	101½	101	101¼	
90⅝	76	PhilE pf7.80		9.3		z510	84	83	84	— ⅜
87½	75	PhilE pf7.75		10.		z100	77½	77½	77½	
28⅝	15⅛	PhilaSub	.96	3.9	8	44	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
76⅜	55⅞	PhilMr	2.05	2.8	12	719	72½	71⅝	72⅝	
8½	5⅜	PhilInd	.28	3.9	7	37	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	26⅛	PhilPet	1.20	3.5	9	775	34¼	33⅞	34½	— ⅛
18	8⅛	PhilVH	.60	4.0		35	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅛
14½	13⅛	PiedAvt	.24	1.7	5	30	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
17⅝	15⅛	PiedNG	1.44	8.5	7	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	Pier 1	.20	2.9	5	25	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
47⅝	33½	Plisbry	1.52	3.6	10	196	42⅝	42⅛	42½	— ⅛
31½	25⅛	Pioner	1.76	6.1	7	31	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	PionrEl	.21e	1.2	8	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29	15⅛	PitnevB	1	4.0	8	81	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
25⅛	19½	PittFrg	.80a	3.5	9	2	23	23	23	
106⅛	75	vIPitFW pf				z400	105	102½	105	—1½
26	19⅞	Pittstn	1.20	5.4	24	184	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	PlanRsc			12	82	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
23⅞	10⅝	Planirn	.12	.6	16	20	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
32⅝	6	Playboy	.12	.5	38	231	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16⅛	Plesey	1.25e	5.2	10	13	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
31½	15	Pneumo	1	3.9	12	43	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid	1	1.9	18	2629	53⅝	49⅞	53⅝	+3⅝
30½	11⅛	Pndrosa	.30	1.1	11	381	27⅝	25⅞	27⅝	+1⅝
36	16	PopeTal	1	3.5	5	12	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ¼
22½	15	Portec	.80	4.1	12	79	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	70⅝	Portr pf5.50		7.0		z60	79	79	79	
20⅛	18⅛	PortGE	1.70	9.1	11	195	18⅝	d18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
114	105	PoG pf11.50		11.		z40	107½	107½	107½	+1¼
29	26	PorG pf2.60		9.7		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
39¼	23⅝	Potlch	1.16	3.4	8	166	34⅛	33½	34	+ ⅜
16½	14⅛	PotmEl	1.34	9.2	8	98	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
46¼	39⅝	PotEl pf2.44		5.8		1	42	42	42	+1
53	46	PotEl pf4.50		8.8		z90	51	51	51	— ½
25⅞	13⅝	Premier	.64	2.5	11	10	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
44⅝	24⅛	PrimeCm			33	103	36⅝	34⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
93	73⅝	ProctG	3	3.5	14	315	86⅝	85⅝	86	— ⅜
16¼	8	ProdRsh	.44	3.0	11	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	16⅛	Proler	.70f		14	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
19½	15⅞	PSvCol	1.60	8.9	12	157	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
25⅝	22⅝	PSCol pf2.10		8.7		10	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	25	PSInd	2.16	8.2	9	320	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
43⅝	39	PSIn pf3.50		9.0		z20	39	39	39	
15	11⅞	PSIn pf1.08		8.3		z170	13	13	13	
106	95⅝	PSInd pf8.52		8.3		z10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
22¼	18⅝	PSvNH	2.12	9.7	8	117	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
22½	19¼	PSvNM	1.76	8.6	8	934	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅝	21½	PSvEG	2.12	9.0	9	121	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14½	PSEG pf1.40		9.0		1	15½	15½	15½	
62	53⅝	PSEG pf5.05		8.9		z100	57	57	57	—1⅛
26⅛	23	PSEG pf2.17		8.8		101	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
83¼	74	PSEG pf6.80		8.8		z70	77	77	77	—1⅛
129¾	114	PSE pf12.25		11.		z90	116⅝	116	116	— ⅜
96⅝	83⅝	PSEG pf7.80		8.8		z200	89	89	89	—1⅛
93⅝	79	PSEG pf7.52		8.8		z50	85½	85½	85½	—1
90⅝	78	PSEG pf7.40		8.7		z10	85	85	85	— ½
109⅝	99⅝	PSEG pf9.62		9.3		z150	106⅝	104	104	—2⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Publick				111	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	Pueblo			6	84	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
18	15⅛	PgSPL	1.48	8.5	8	30	17⅝	17½	17½	
48	24	Pullmn	1.40	3.0	12	479	47	46	46⅝	+1⅛
20⅛	15	Purex	1.16	6.7	9	17	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
6¼	2⅝	PuritnFa			9	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	19⅝	Purolr	1.24	4.7	14	8	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20½	QuakO	1.20	4.6	8	260	26⅝	26	26¼	
19⅛	13½	QuakStO	.88	5.3	12	48	17	16⅝	16⅝	
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	1.9	19	57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27	21	QuestrpfA	2	8.1		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
		— R-R-R —								
33⅝	22⅝	RCA	1.40	4.7	9	891	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
45	40	RCApf	3.50	8.6		z100	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
74	59⅝	RCA pf	4	5.7		4	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
17½	11⅞	RTE	.60	4.3	7	27	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20	9	RLC	.50	2.7	6	132	18½	17⅞	18½	
16¼	13⅛	RalsPur	.50	3.6	10	422	14	13⅞	14	
17	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	.8	44	2442	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
35⅝	15¼	Ranco	1.04	3.1	10	36	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ¼
16⅝	5⅝	RapAm	.20e	1.4	3	72	14⅝	14	14⅝	
40⅝	27½	Raybt	1.60b	4.3	4	33	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	— ¼
27⅜	18½	Raymndln	1	4.0	6	55	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅝
58⅝	28⅝	Raythn	1.20	2.5	11	322	48	47	47½	
32⅝	18⅝	ReadBat	1	3.5	9	42	28½	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¼
22⅛	16⅛	RltRef	2.06e	13.	8	29	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3	Redman			6	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	7¼	ReeceCp	.60	6.4	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	21⅜	ReevsB	1.80	7.1	5	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	ReichCh	.74	5.2	8	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.2	9	14	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ¼
114	77⅛	RelEl pf	3	3.0		1	99	99	99	—8½
37	19⅝	ReinGp	1.60	5.0	4	193	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
27⅞	24⅝	ReiG pf2.60		9.8		7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	26¼	Reiin pf2.68		10.		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
23½	7	RepCp	.20e	.9	5	30	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.50	5.9	5	4	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
3	1½	RepMtg				9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅜	RepStl	1.60	6.0	7	76	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
40½	26¼	RepTex	1.32	3.5	8	133	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	ResvOil	.24	1.7	13	228	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
26¼	22¼	RsOil pf1.75		7.6		44	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
31½	17	RevcoD	.64	2.3	12	27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Revere			6	53	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.5	15	318	53	52¼	53	
20½	11¼	Rexham	.60	3.5	10	48	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	4.9	7	45	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	
65⅝	52¼	Reynln	3.50	5.6	8	443	62¼	61⅝	62¼	+ ⅝
76¼	56½	Reyln pf2.25		3.2		24	70	70	70	
37	24½	RevMtl	1.50	4.1	9	505	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+1⅛
25¼	13⅛	RichCo	1.10	4.6	7	14	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
31	19⅝	RchMer	1.06	3.9	10	155	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	17	RiegelT	1.50	7.5	5	16	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
35¼	20⅝	RioGran	.90	2.8	7	32	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	RioGr pf.80		4.7		367	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	RiteAid	.42	1.9	10	212	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ½
29½	18⅛	Robshw	1.20	4.9	9	10	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
35	23⅞	Robtsn	1.70	5.4	8	18	31⅜	30½	31¼	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅛	Robins	.32	2.9	10	79	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
21½	17⅝	RochG	1.44	8.1	8	33	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15	RochTl	1.44	7.7	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
15¼	10⅛	Rockowr	.88	7.7	5	109	11¼	11½	11½	— ¼
38	27⅝	Rockwl	2.20	6.0	7	206	36½	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
93¼	69½	Rkint pf4.75		5.3		2	89	89	89	
33⅝	25	Rkint pf1.35		4.2		5	32¼	32	32	— ½
38	28	RohmH	1.52	4.3	10	121	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	5⅛	Rohrind			6	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
23	14⅝	Rollins	.60	3.0	10	114	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
51	25½	Rolm			43	158	44⅛	41	44¼	+3⅝
6¼	2⅝	Ronson				52	5⅝	5½	5½	
30¼	22⅛	Roper	1.60	5.7	5	14	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
21½	12½	Rorer	.66	3.3	18	766	20⅝	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
25⅝	17⅝	Rosario	.50a	2.4	14	300	22⅝	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
27¼	12¼	Rowan	.08	.4	12	93	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	RCCola	1.04	5.8	10	41	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	54¼	RoyID	4.85e	7.4	7	357	u65½	64⅝	65½	+ ⅛
34¼	22	Rubbrm	.76	2.5	13	10	30¼	29⅝	30	— ½
14¼	11	RussTog	.88	7.4	9	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅛	RyanH	.80	4.1	8	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
30⅝	13⅛	RyderS	.60	2.3	8	131	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
		— S-S-S —								
10¼	3⅝	SCA	.35t	3.7	17	178	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	SCM	1.10	5.1	5	87	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
23¼	6	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	40	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
33⅝	22½	Sabine	.56	2.0	16	12	28½	28⅝	28½	
12⅝	5⅛	Safgdin	.24	2.0	12	77	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
46	35⅛	Safewy	2.20	5.0	18	124	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10⅛	SagaCp	.44	3.1	8	75	14⅛	14	14⅛	
35⅝	22⅛	StJoMn	1.30	4.8	10	60	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
14	12⅝	StJoLP	1.26	9.5	6	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
46	35⅝	StLSaF	2.50	6.2	6	7	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¼
12⅝	10⅛	SPaul	1.02e	9.2		49	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	25½	StRegP	1.72	5.3	9	117	32½	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Salant	.40	5.4	5	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
27	14⅛	Sambos	.60	3.6	10	229	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅛	14⅛	SDieGE	1.44	9.2	7	113	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	SJuanR	.99t	7.2	25	19	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¼	13½	Sanders	.10e	.5	10	30	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
40¼	32½	SFeInd	2.20	6.4	7	117	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	— ¼
40½	22⅝	SFeInt	.60	1.6	16	485	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+1
18	13⅛	SatWel	.72	4.1	8	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SaulRE				42	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3	SavASIp			23	106	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15	5⅛	SavOnD	.32	2.8	10	64	11¼	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅛	SavEIP	1	8.2	5	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
13⅝	12	SavE pf1.28		10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
24¼	11⅛	Savin	.50	2.9	4	131	17⅝	17⅝	17½	
8¼	4	Saxon			10	161	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
7¼	4	Schaefer				15	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	3.8	10	233	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
16⅛	10¼	Schlitz	.40	2.9	37	312	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
94¼	62½	Schlmb	1.40	1.5	17	774	98⅝	89⅝	90⅝	
38⅝	16¼	SCOA	1	3.3	8	44	30½	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
7⅛	4⅝	ScotLad	.36r	6.9		173	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	23	ScotFet	1.60	5.1	8	32	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	20⅝	ScottF	.64	3.1	10	126	20⅝	d20⅛	20⅝	— ¼
19⅛	12⅝	ScottP	.84	5.2	9	350	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
24¼	11½	Scottys	.36	1.7	11	42	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
24⅞	18⅝	Scovill	1.40	6.2	7	138	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Scudder			16	53	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	13	SeaCA pf1.46		11.		17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
36⅛	19	SeaCont	.42	1.5	7	114	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	28⅛	SeabCL	2.20	6.6	5	467	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	3	SeabWA	.38	2.4	5	99	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
31½	24¼	Seafst	.96	3.4	9	13	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
28	19¼	Seagrm	.92	3.4	11	90	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
17½	9⅛	Seagrv	.27e	1.7	9	30	16⅛	16	16¼	+ ⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	4.1	9	47	27⅝	27	27½	
16⅝	11	SearleG	.52	3.8		371	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	22	Sears	1.12a	5.0	9	3066	22⅝	22⅛	22½	
14⅛	7⅛	Seatrain			18	439	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
48¼	28⅝	Sedco	.52	1.3	9	281	40	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	13¼	SelgLt	1.20b	8.2	6	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	SvCpInt	.28	2.9	7	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49¼	16⅝	Servmt	1.50	3.2	13	12	47¼	47	47	— ½
15⅝	8⅛	Shakspr	.48	3.5	9	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
29¼	16	Shaklee	.68	3.8	6	42	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
34½	15⅝	Shapell	.15	.5	3	10	27½	27⅝	27½	+ ¼
17½	5	ShearH	.30	2.2	6	207	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
36⅝	28⅝	ShellOil	1.80	4.9	7	324	u36⅞	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛
46¼	37⅝	ShellT	1.32e	2.9	8	4	45⅝	45½	45⅝	+1⅛
14⅛	11	ShelGlo	.70	5.7	5	42	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
21⅝	18	ShelG pf1.35		7.2		6	19	18⅝	18¼	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	ShelG pf1.40		8.1		2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
34¼	19⅝	Shrwin				28	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
61⅝	49	Shrw pf4.40		8.2		z500	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	13	SierPac	1.22	8.9	8	26	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
60	26⅝	Signal	1.36	2.5	8	622	53½	52	53½	+1⅝
38⅝	30⅝	Signode	1.48	4.1	8	15	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
21⅛	5⅝	SimPrec	.24	1.2	15	78	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅜	Simm	.56l		24	247	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	10⅝	SimpPat	.56	4.9	11	341	11⅝	11¼	11⅛	
24⅛	17½	Singer	.80	4.3	4	110	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
42¼	33½	Singer pf3.50		9.9		4	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅜
30⅝	20¼	Skaggs	.70	2.5	10	3	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	SkilCp	.40e	2.4	7	20	17⅝	16⅞	17	
17½	12¼	Skyline	.48	3.4	18	461	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
24⅝	13¼	SmithA	1.20	5.2	5	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
50¼	27⅝	SmithInt	.92	2.0	10	59	46	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
102½	40	SmtkIn	1.80	1.9	22	319	92½	88⅝	92½	+2½
26¼	16⅝	Smucker	1	4.4	9	8	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	27¼	SnapOn	1.08	2.7	15	44	41	40⅝	40¼	—1
8⅝	6⅝	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	13	2251	8	7⅝	7⅝	
50½	39¼	SooLin	4.10e	8.5	6	20	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
6½	2	SoAtlTr				41	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅝	SCrEG	1.62	8.8	7	149	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
20⅝	17⅝	SoJerIn	1.68	8.3	10	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
45⅝	15½	Souldwn	.60	1.6	22	3	38¼	38	38¼	
72	29⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		3.0		3	60⅝	60½	60⅝	
15⅝	9⅞	SoetBk	.60	4.2	9	77	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
9⅝	7	SoetPS	1.37t	15.	7	8	u 9⅝	9⅝	9¼	+ ⅛
27¼	22⅝	SoCalE	2.24	8.7	8	73	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
18	15	SouthCo	1.54	10.	10	1120	16	15	15⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	17⅞	SoInGE	1.40	7.5	6	55	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
38⅝	27⅝	SoNRes	1.25	3.5	7	47	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
39½	36½	SNETel	3.20	8.4	7	25	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ¼
50	43½	SoNE pf3.82		8.1		1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
35¼	30½	SouPac	2.40	7.7	9	180	31	30⅞	31	
57¼	44½	SouRy	2.88	5.2	7	52	55⅝	54⅝	55¼	+ ¼
6⅝	5⅝	SouRy pf.50		8.5		25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	21¼	SoUnCo	1.68	7.6	7	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
34⅝	22⅛	Soutind	.72b	2.3	12	104	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	37	SouRoyl	1	2.8	13	50	48⅝	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.1	9	22	25⅝	25¼	25½	— ⅜
17	7⅝	SwstFor	.30	2.1	5	307	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ¼
32½	18⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		5.3		31	28½	27½	28½	+ ½
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.20	8.1	9	117	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
17	16⅝	SportF	n		8	27	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
15½	8⅝	Sparton	.60	4.2	15	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
21¼	20¼	SpectPh			15	37	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15	SperryH	1	4.9	8	47	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
39⅝	36	SperyH pf 3		7.9		3	37⅝	37	37⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	29⅝	SprryR	1.32	3.0	8	434	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ¼
20½	12	SprngsM	1.05	5.1	14	37	20⅝	20⅝	20½	+ ⅛
27	22⅝	SquarD	1.40	5.8	9	200	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
37⅝	21⅝	Squibb	1.02	3.1	13	281	32⅝	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	Staley	1	4.8	15	35	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ½
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.1	11	188	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
49	42⅛	StdBr pf3.50		8.2		z20	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
35	26	StBPnt	.56	1.8	14	27	31⅛	31	31½	— ¼
20½	10½	StdMotA	.54	2.9	10	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
48⅝	34⅝	StOilCl	2.60	5.5	8	1023	47½	46⅝	47½	+ ½
55	43⅝	StOInd	2.80	5.2	8	658	54⅝	53⅝	54	+ ⅜
40½	26⅝	StOilOh	.88	2.3	16	100	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50	4.7	5	35	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
7¼	6¼	StPrud	.66	9.3	8	31	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	17	Standex	1.10	3.8	8	14	29	28⅝	29	
28½	27¼	StanW	n1.08	3.8	9	72	28⅝	27⅝	28¼	+ ½
29⅝	21⅝	Starret	1.32	4.8	7	22	27½	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv			5	21	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	10⅛	StaMSe	1.05	9.1		59	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
49¼	31	StoutCh	2	4.6	8	78	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ½
13	9⅝	Sterchl	.56a	5.0	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.3	12	626	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
4⅝	3	SterPre	.12b	2.9	9	72	4⅛	4	4⅛	
20	11⅝	Sterndnt	.50	2.9	7	91	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
18⅝	14	StevenJ	1.20	7.3	6	52	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	29⅝	StewWo	2.10	6.2	7	12	34½	34	34	— ½
27¼	17¼	StokVC	1.32	4.8	9	166	u27½	26⅞	27¼	
13	11¼	StokVC pf	1	8.5		z130	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	44	StoneW	2.75r	5.8	8	4	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
16¼	10½	StonCon	.60	4.1	10	48	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	StopShp	1.10	5.9	6	9	18½	18⅝	18½	
38⅝	17⅝	StorTec			21	582	33¼	30⅝	32¼	+1⅝
35⅝	18⅝	StorerB	1.30	4.1	9	16	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
17¾	14⅛	StridRit	1	6.6	7	28	15½	15	15½	— ⅜
71⅛	40	StuWor	2	3.3	6	180	60½	59⅝	60⅛	+ ½
5	3	SuavSho	.20	5.3	20	28	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	18	SubPrG	1.32	6.9	6	9	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
32	17⅝	SunChm	.40	2.1	6	16	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	19	SunEI	.60	2.3	15	24	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
47⅝	35½	SunCo	2.80	6.3	6	82	44⅝	44	44¼	
48⅝	36⅝	SunC pf2.25		4.9		12	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18	Sunbm	1.40	6.6	7	524	21¼	20⅞	21¼	
56	31⅝	Sundstr	1.40	2.9	8	153	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SunsM	.20e	1.5	29	128	13¼	13	13⅛	
20¼	16¼	SuprVal	.54	2.9	10	44	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
305	196	SuprOil	2.80	.9	28	72	u308½	297	308½	+5
16⅛	7⅝	SupmkG	.42	2.9	7	85	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Supscp	.25t			9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
11⅞	8	SutroM	.85e	8.1	12	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
29⅝	14⅝	Swank	1.20	4.6	9	9	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
21⅛	15½	Sybron	.96	5.0	8	60	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
40¼	34⅝	Sybrn pf2.40		6.6		1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
16	6¼	Systron	.10	.8	11	83	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
		— T-T-T —								
20⅝	10⅝	TRE	.84	5.0	11	34	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
42⅝	27½	TRW	1.80	4.7	8	52	38½	38⅛	38¼	— ¼
92¼	68¼	TRW pf4.40		5.2		5	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
81	60½	TRW pr4.50		6.2		136	73	72½	72½	—1¼
25	18⅝	TaftBrd	.64	2.9	8	31	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
5⅝	3	Talcott				14	3½	3½	3½	
14⅝	9¼	Talley	1	7.1	6	100	14⅛	14	14⅛	
14⅝	12⅛	Talley pf	1	7.0		10	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.3	8	98	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ¼
34⅝	19¾	Tandy			10	700	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅝	9⅝	Tandycft			12	79	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Tappan	.24	2.5	5	78	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.4	20	399	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
15½	7⅝	TchncoIr	.60	5.6	12	89	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Technicn			11	42	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
50½	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.4	14	132	47⅝	46⅝	47¼	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Telecor	.40	4.4	7	15	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
119¾	50	Teledn	9.14t	8.9	6	202	102½	98⅝	102½	+2½
14½	7⅛	Telprmt			22	175	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	1⅝	Telex			16	244	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
33⅝	28	Tennco	2.20	6.9	7	558	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
89½	81½	Tenc pr7.40		8.4		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Tesoro				231	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Tesor pf2.16		9.3		14	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	23¼	Texaco	2	8.0	8	2088	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	33½	TexCm	1.22	3.1	10	205	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
47	36⅝	TexEst	2.30	6.0	7	45	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.0		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
31	28½	TxET pf2.87		9.9		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	38⅝	TexGT	2.64	5.9	7	12	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
37	19¼	TexInd	1b	2.7	6	20	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
92½	61⅝	TexInst	1.68	1.9	16	221	89¼	87⅝	89¼	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	TexInt			13	327	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ¼
35	24⅝	TexOGs	.36	1.2	8	230	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
49½	32¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.8	18	7	47½	46⅝	47½	+ ⅜
22¼	19¼	TexUtil	1.52	7.5	8	463	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Texsgif	1.20	5.2	22	165	23⅝	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
43	36¼	Texglf pf	3	7.1		13	42¼	42	42	
13	2¼	Texfi Ind				255	12¼	11¾	12⅛	
35	22½	Textron	1.60	5.1	8	82	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+ ¾
38½	28⅝	Textr pf2.08		6.1		5	34	34	34	
39⅝	21½	Thiokol	1.30	3.6	9	27	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	33⅝	ThmBet	1.32	3.1	14	275	43	42⅝	43	+ ½
14⅛	9⅝	ThomIn	.48b	3.9	7	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
33⅝	18	ThmJW	1.50	5.3	7	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
16	7¼	Thrifty	.52	3.4	15	154	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¼
29	17½	Ticor	1.21a	4.5	7	93	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.1	10	53	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ¼
34⅝	10⅛	TigerInt	.60	2.0	10	389	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	31⅝	TimeIn	1.50	3.1	9	97	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ¼
35¼	22⅝	TimesM	1	3.1	10	36	32⅝	32⅛	32½	— ¼
53⅝	41	Timkn	2.60	5.4	7	8	48½	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
9	5	TobinP			18	8	7⅞		8	+ ⅛
34½	11⅛	ToddSh			22	99	26⅝	26½	26¾	+ ½
39	19	Tokheim	1	2.8	9	69	36	33⅞	35⅝	+1¼
26	21⅝	TolEdis	2.12	9.4	8	69	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
26¼	23½	TolEd pf2.36		9.3		2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48	4.5		15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	TootRol	.40b	3.0	9	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	40	ToroCo	1	2.4	10	16	42¼	41⅝	42⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	11⅞	Tracor	.40	1.8	9	40	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Trane	1.64	3.8	9	175	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅜
38⅝	32¼	TranUn	2.12	5.9	8	76	36	35½	35⅝	
30⅝	7⅝	TWA			5	1001	25⅝	23⅝	25½	+ ⅝
23½	17⅝	TWA pf	2	9.0		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	TWA pf1.90		11.		49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	5.4	7	251	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
24⅝	20⅝	TranInc	2	8.9		8	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ½
24	16⅛	Transco	1.10	5.4	7	532	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	7⅝	Transcn	.52	4.9	8	42	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
99⅝	93⅝	TrGP pf8.64		9.1		z80	95	95	95	
27⅝	24⅝	TrGP pf2.50		9.6		1	26	26	26	— ⅛
18⅛	11½	TrnsOh	.40b	2.4	4	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅝	Tranwy	1.60	7.0	5	179	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs	1.68	4.5	5	392	37½	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
44⅝	32	Travelr pf	2	4.9		1	41	41	41	— ½
21	18⅝	TriCon	2.29e	12.		81	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	TriSoM				39	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
13½	7	Triaind				59	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18½	TrioPc	.60	2.9	8	20	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
25	18⅝	Trinityln	1	4.2	7	111	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
17⅛	14½	TucsnG	1.32	8.3	8	305	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	20⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.5	4	65	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅝	TwinDs	.90	3.7	9	24	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
23⅛	12½	TycoLab	.80	3.6	6	145	22½	21	22	+1½
18⅛	16⅝	TylerCp			9	58	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	17	Tymshr			14	18	28	27½	27⅝	— ¼
		— U-U-U —								
45⅝	16¼	UAL	.80	1.9	5	3459	41⅞	39⅛	41⅞	+2⅝
25⅝	18⅝	UGI	1.56	7.8	7	29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
31¼	27½	UGI pf	2.75	9.6		z100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	15¼	UMC	1.20	6.1	8	30	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
3	1½	UMET Tr				105	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
34¼	24	UNCRes	.40	1.7	8	156	24⅝	d23⅝	23⅝	— ½
23⅝	18	UVInd	1	4.8	6	90	21½	21	21	
27⅛	18	UARCO	1.40	5.3	7	33	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Unarco	.76	5.5	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
61¼	49⅝	UniNV	3.78e	6.1	7	2	u62	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
28	11¼	UnBncp	.92	3.4	13	30	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	36½	UCamp	2.40	5.0	10	74	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	36	UnCarb	2.80	7.0	7	324	40	39¼	40	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	UnCmrce			14	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7	4½	UnionCp	.24t	4.0	9	16	6	5⅝	6	
16½	13½	UnElec	1.44	9.6	8	188	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
41	35⅛	UnEl pf3.50		9.5		z30	37	37	37	
53½	45½	UnEl pf4.50		9.3		z200	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
25¼	21½	UnEl pf2.13		9.1		1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
56⅝	45⅛	UnOCal	2.40	4.3	7	303	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
55¼	40⅝	UPacC	2	3.7	11	280	54⅝	54	54¼	
9	7	Uniroyal	.50	6.5	31	286	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	
88½	75⅛	Uniryal pf	8	10.		z140	77	76½	77	+ ½
15½	6⅝	UnBrnd	.15e	1.1	12	79	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	UBrd pf1.20		7.9		102	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅝	28⅝	UEnRs	2.08	6.4	5	329	32½	32¼	32½	
26½	13⅝	UFinCal	1	4.1	5	30	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	16½	UnGrty	.12	.5	9	381	23⅝	22¼	22⅛	—1⅛
29⅛	25⅝	UIlium	2.56	9.9	8	31	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
25	22	UIllu pf2.20		10.		z640	22½	22	22	— ⅜
23½	15¼	UnitInd	.85	4.5	6	39	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
19⅛	6⅛	UnitInn	.18	1.1	8	27	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	10¼	UJerBk	1.04	8.1	7	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn				25	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	12⅝	UnRefg	.72	3.5	5	45	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	14⅝	USFoS	1.44e	9.2		15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
37¼	28¼	USFid	2	5.9	5	376	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	
33⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	5.9	6	271	30⅝	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
30⅝	22¼	USGy pf1.80		6.5		15	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.32	2.9	5	163	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	USInd	.52	5.9	5	144	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.48	2.7	7	11	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	US Rty			325	67	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅛	21½	USShoe	1.32	4.8	7	36	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	24⅝	USSteel	1.60	5.9	25	1583	27⅝	26½	27⅝	+ ½
37	27	USTobc	1.60	4.5	12	20	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	4.4	8	526	43½	42⅝	43⅛	— ⅛
70¼	57¼	UTch pf3.87		6.6		51	59½	58	58½	—1⅛
26⅛	17⅛	UniTel	1.36	7.1	8	553	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	
20⅝	7½	Unitrod	.20	1.1	10	36	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Univar	.56	6.5	8	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	21⅝	UnivFd	1.28	3.8	11	17	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ½
24	17⅛	UnLeaf	1.04	5.1	9	31	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
56	32⅝	Upjohn	1.32	2.7	13	642	49⅝	48½	49⅝	+ ⅞
25	15⅝	USLIFE	.64	2.8	7	33	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
12½	10¼	UslifeF	.96a	8.4		22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
21½	17⅝	UtaPL	1.60	8.4	10	118	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
33	29⅝	UtPL pf2.80		9.3		8	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
25¼	22	UtPL pf2.04		8.6		10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
		— V-V-V —								
21⅝	16½	VF Cp	1.20	6.7	6	37	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	2.4	10	54	21⅛	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Valleyln	.40	5.3	17	36	7½	7¼	7½	
21⅝	14⅝	Varian	.40	2.1	12	64	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅜
15	8⅝	Varo	.32	2.6	6	66	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Vendo				5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	2	Venice				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	13⅛	VestSe	1.36e	10.		11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅝	Viacom	.25	1.0	16	57	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+ ½
15⅝	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.2	7	585	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
101¼	87½	VaEP pf8.84		9.3		z50	95	95	95	—1⅜
109	96	VaEP pf9.75		9.6		203	104⅛	102	102	
31⅛	28	VaEP pf2.90		9.9		18	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
89⅝	77¼	VaE pf7.72		9.3		z260	82⅝	81½	82⅝	+ ¾
83	70¼	VaEP pf7.20		9.1		z90	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
87	74	VaEP pf7.45		9.3		z1200	80½	80⅛	80½	—1⅛
16	5¼	Vornado				100	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	VulcnM	1.30	4.0	8	102	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅜
		— W-W-W —								
27¼	23⅛	WUI	.60	2.5	11	51	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
22½	10	Wabash	.50	2.5	6	25	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
53⅝	45½	WabR pf4.50		9.7		z130	47	46¼	46¼	— ¼
21	15½	Wachov	.68	3.6	9	23	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	WachRty				22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	16⅝	WalMrt	.22	.8	16	37	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
30½	15⅝	Walgrn	1.30	4.4	10	49	29½	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.76	2.7	9	86	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	— ⅜
29⅝	21	WalMu	1.20b	4.8	3	28	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	5.0	6	113	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
12½	10⅝	WaltJ pf	1	9.3		z250	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	WaltJ pf1.60		4.7		33	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6¼	WardFd			15	41	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Warnaco			5	61	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	21	WarnS	1.40	5.9	8	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
57½	25⅛	WrnCom	1	2.0	9	169	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+ ⅜
113	51	WrnC pf1.25		1.3		2	97	97	97	
32½	23⅝	WarnrL	1.20	4.4	11	571	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
27	23	WashGs	2.28	8.6	9	14	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
31⅝	19	WshNat	1.20	4.5	7	33	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
27⅝	20¼	WashStl	1.40	5.5	7	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	WshWt	2	8.8	7	42	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	15⅝	WasteM	.50	1.7	13	131	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	16½	WatkinJ	.40	1.8	15	44	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
7¼	6	WayGos	.48	7.2	9	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	WeanUn	.20	2.7	5	11	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
38	9⅝	WebbD	.20e	.8	13	249	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
48⅝	25½	WeisMkt	.94	2.6	10	2	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	24	WellsF	1.40	4.7	6	114	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	WelFM	1.20e	8.3	11	13	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
55½	49	WtPP pf4.50		9.0		z20	50	49⅛	50	+ ⅜
40	31½	WtPtPe	2.80	7.3	6	105	38½	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	WstctT	.68	7.2	8	39	9⅝	d 9⅝	9½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	WnAirL	.40	3.5	6	385	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	22½	WAir pf	2	6.8		30	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
28	26⅛	WnBnc	n1.36	5.0	7	47	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	20⅝	WnNoA	.40b	1.1	11	42	35¼	35	35	
38⅝	17⅝	WPacln	1	2.9	5	33	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
30⅝	16¼	WnPubl	.88	4.6	12	30	19½	19¼	19¼	
22	15⅛	WUnion	1.40	7.4	8	156	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
12½	10⅛	WUn dpf1.18		11.		22	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27	23½	WUTI pf2.56		11.		14	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅝	WestoEl	.97	4.4	7	880	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	23⅛	Wstvac	1.32	4.6	8	55	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Weybrg	1.08	5.6	6	11	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	20⅝	Weyerhr	.80	2.7	12	810	29⅝	29	29⅜	— ⅛
47½	38⅛	Weyr pf2.80		6.2		5	45⅛	45¼	45½	
41	26¼	WheelF	1b	2.4	12	275	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
44⅝	35⅛	WheelF pf	2	4.7		4	43	42⅝	43	
14⅝	8	WheelPit				47	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
50½	39	WheIPit pf6		12.		z110	u50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
42	32	WhelPit pf5		12.		z40	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
24½	20	Whirlpl	1.20	5.0	7	345	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	19¼	WhitC	1.30	6.3	5	253	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
44	42	WhitC pfC 3		6.9		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
15⅝	6½	WhiteMt				215	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	6½	Whittak	.15e	.9	10	258	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
19½	13⅝	Wickes	.92	5.1	6	53	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ⅛
12	6½	Wiebldt	.40	4.3	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	16½	Williams	1	5.1	14	220	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	WilshrO	.14	1.6	24	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
44¼	33⅝	WinnD	1.92	4.4	11	41	43⅝	43⅝	43½	
7⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo			33	74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	11	WinterJ	1	8.5	10	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
31¼	26⅛	WisEP	2.24	8.1	8	41	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
23	19½	WisGas	1.92	8.7	6	9	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
29⅝	26⅝	WisG pf2.55		9.0		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
23	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	8.3	9	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	8.1	8	30	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
24⅝	20⅝	Witco	1.20	5.2	7	36	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
17½	10½	WltrR	.80	5.4	6	69	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅝	WolvrW	.24	2.2	10	94	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Womeic	.60	3.5	9	18	17	17	17	— ⅛
11	6½	WoodC	.40	3.8	7	109	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26	16¼	WoodPt	.40	1.7	10	64	23½	23	23¼	— ⅛
23	17½	Wolwth	1.40	6.5	6	218	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20		7.0		11	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅝	WorldAir			42	61	10⅝	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
96½	64⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.7	9	8	66½	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	7½	Wurltzr	.48	2.8	10	48	17	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅝	10⅝	Wylain	.72	4.5	7	28	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11½	5⅝	WyleLb	.36	3.6	7	40	10⅛	10	10	
7½	2	Wyly				201	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	— ¼
		— X-Y-Z —								
64	40⅛	Xerox	2	3.6	11	550	56⅛	54⅝	56⅛	+ ⅞
50⅝	21½	XTRA	.64	1.4	5	135	46	43½	46	+2¼
23¼	9⅝	Yates	.20	.9	9	16	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
21⅝	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	5.3	9	140	19⅝	19	19	— ½
19⅝	10⅝	Zapata	.30b	1.9	14	116	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	ZayreCp			6	52	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	6.2		184	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	Zurnind	.68	3.9	9	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America and the Netherlands Antilles

NEW ISSUE

4th October, 1978

U.S. $24,000,000

Intershop Overseas Finance (Curaçao) N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

20,000 5¼ per cent. Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due 1990 of U.S. $1,200 principal amount each

unconditionally guaranteed by and convertible into 100,000 Bearer Shares of Sfr. 200 nominal value each (at the rate of five Bearer Shares for each Bond) of

Intershop Holding AG

(Incorporated in Switzerland)

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited — Bankers Trust International Limited

Crédit Commercial de France — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Abu Dhabi Investment Company — Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd. — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banca del Gottardo — Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Bank of America International
Bank Julius Baer International Limited — Bank Cantrade AG — Bank Leu International Limited — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur — Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg — Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank — Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank — B.S.I. Underwriters Limited — Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Centrale Rabobank — Citicorp International Group — Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Industriel et Commercial — Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse First Boston Limited — Credito Italiano
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Bank A.G.
Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank- — Deutsche Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A. — Gefina International Limited — Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG-Vienna
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois — Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise — Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) — Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merck, Finck & Co. — Merrill Lynch International & Co. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — Morgan Stanley International
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — PKbanken — Rothschild Bank AG — Salomon Brothers International Limited
A. Sarasin & Cie. — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith Barney, Harris Upham, S.A.
Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Limited — Société Générale — Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Societa Finanziaria Assicurativa -RAS Group — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Svenska Handelsbanken
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken — J. Vontobel & Co. — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Wood Gundy Limited — Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien

BANCO PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR - PORTUGAL -

CONSOLIDATED* STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS AT 30th JUNE 1978

(IN MILLION ESCUDOS)

* — Including Portugal, Mocambique and France

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	8 574	Deposits	62 025
Correspondents Abroad	2 537	Sundry Creditors	20 176
Bills Discounted and Loans (a)	73 177	Capital and Reserves	2 373
Securities	3 815	Provisions	1 821
Other Assets	6 008	Other Liabilities	7 716
Contra Accounts (b)	78 094	Contra Accounts (b)	78 094
	172 205		172 205

(a) — 15 303 Million escudos of rediscount included
(b) — 15 303 Million escudos of rediscount not included

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1977

(IN MILLION ESCUDOS)

	PORTUGAL 1976	PORTUGAL 1977	CONSOLIDATED* 1976	CONSOLIDATED* 1977
ASSETS				
Cash and Due from Banks	4 497	6 435	6 325	6 923
Correspondents Abroad	1 150	2 126	1 291	2 204
Bills Discounted and Loans	33 089	46 242	42 089	52 883
Securities	2 893	3 864	2 915	3 887
Other Assets	3 067	4 064	3 808	4 655
Contra Accounts	49 557	76 486	59 794	80 836
	94 253	139 027	116 222	150 988
LIABILITIES				
Deposits	38 344	49 785	47 274	53 711
Sundry Creditors	730	3 475	1 658	5 695
Capital and Reserves	2 325	2 348	2 325	2 348
Provisions	828	1 732	1 004	1 821
Net Profit	70	81	23	90
Other Liabilities	2 399	5 100	4 145	6 487
Contra Accounts	49 557	76 486	59 793	80 836
	94 253	139 027	118 222	150 988

BANCO PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR

Head Office-Rua Áurea, 28-Lisbon-Portugal
International Department-Av. Fontes Pereira Melo, 7/13-Lisbon-Portugal
PARIS-DUSSELDORF-MONTREAL-TORONTO

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 4, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	-
Dec	990	983	980	989	— 10
Mar	1,040	1,025	1,030	1,037	— 2
May	N.T	N.T.	1,055	1,067	— 8
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,057	1,077	— 8
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,067	1,087	— 8
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,100	Unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,100	Unch.
130 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,657	1,640	1,641	1,650	— 21
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,655	1,670	— 25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,667	1,690	— 23
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,700	— 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,680	— 15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	-	1,630	— 40
25 lots					

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	97.60	98.10	100.80	85.60
Brussels	117.25	117.54	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	162.69	162.57	162.69	141.16
London 30	511.10	505.20	535.50	433.40
London 500	256.93	252.30	265.50	205.42
Milan	80.31	81.09	82.52	55.45
Paris	127.81	126.87	127.35	78.10
Sydney	554.82	555.31	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	435.07	434.14	435.07	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5,787.85	5,779.53	5,787.85	3,867.91
Zurich	295.60	299.90	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

European Gold Markets

October 4, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	223.00	223.50	+2.10
Zurich	223.625	223.125	+1.95
Paris (12.5 kilo)	221.15	221.98	+6.05

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Nov.	Feb.	Options for May 1979 start on 9th Oct 1978
215	10.00-11.00	18.00-19.00	
220	8.00- 9.00	16.00-17.00	
225	6.00- 7.00	14.25-15.25	
230	— - —	11.50-12.50	
235	— - —	8.00- 9.00	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 25 60 - Telex 28 305

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 4, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	743.00	744.00	748.50	749.00
3 months	764.00	765.00	769.00	770.00
Cathodes: spot	732.00	733.50	736.50	737.50
3 months	753.50	754.50	757.50	758.50
Tin: spot	7,165.00	7,180.00	7,170.00	7,175.00
3 months	6,965.00	6,970.00	6,935.00	6,936.00
Lead: spot	394.50	395.50	389.00	390.00
3 months	393.50	394.00	387.50	388.00
Zinc: spot	340.50	341.50	343.50	344.00
3 months	350.00	350.50	353.50	354.00
Silver: spot	293.80	294.00	294.30	294.50
3 months	301.50	301.60	301.80	301.90

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 4, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	116.50	114.30	114.30	114.35	115.60	115.85
Mar	120.50	117.70	117.75	117.80	119.70	119.80
May	125.50	122.60	119.95	120.00	122.10	122.25
Aug	125.50	122.60	122.50	122.80	125.00	125.25
Oct	126.75	126.00	128.00	128.75	127.75	128.00
Dec	130.00	129.25	128.00	128.75	130.75	131.00
Mar	134.00	133.75	132.00	132.75	133.25	134.50
3,228 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,973	1,953	1,955	1,957	1,977	1,978
Mar	2,002	1,982	1,984	1,985	2,010	2,012
May	2,018	1,996	1,996	2,000	2,019	2,020
Jul	2,004	1,987	1,988	1,990	2,009	2,011
Sep	1,980	1,972	1,970	1,975	1,970	1,980
Dec	1,941	1,929	1,925	1,930	1,940	1,945
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,920	1,935	1,905	1,920
2,445 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,616	1,585	1,610	1,612	1,590	1,593
Jan	1,531	1,485	1,525	1,528	1,512	1,518
Mar	1,450	1,412	1,434	1,440	1,433	1,434
May	1,396	1,370	1,380	1,390	1,380	1,385
Jul	1,355	1,341	1,341	1,345	1,340	1,345
Sep	1,325	1,320	1,310	1,320	1,315	1,320
Nov	1,300	1,299	1,295	1,305	1,293	1,299
5,175 lots of 5 tons.						

Tokyo Exchange

October 4, 1978

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	660
Canon	447	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	120
Dai Nip. Print	586	Mitsubi Corp.	441
Fuji Bank	279	Mitsui Co.	302
Fuji Photo	568	Mitsukoshi	580
Hitachi	221	Nippon Elec.	245
Honda Motor	502	Sharp	471
C. Itoh	242	Sony Corp	1,510
Japan Air L.	2,870	Sumitomo Bank	279
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,150	Taisho Marine	232
Kao Soap	657	Takeda	465
Kirin Brewery	463	Teijin	118
Komatsu	351	Tokyo Marine	489
Kubota	298	Toray	142
Matsu Ind.	765	Toyota	875

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	32.70
Albert Heijn	121.00
Algembank	379.50
Amrobank	79.50
A'Dam Rub	71.00
Fokker	29.30
Heineken	104.80
H.V.A.	62.30
Hoogovens	39.30
K.L.M.	166.90
Nat Nedder	114.30
Pakhoed	46.80
Philips	27.40
Robeco	176.50
Rolinco	142.50
Royal Dutch	134.40
Unilever	126.40
Van Ommer	151.00
Ver Mach	57.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,480
GBL (B.lamb)	1,645
Cock Ougree	473
Electrobel	6,800
GB-Inno-BM	2,500
Hoboken	2,900
Petrofina	3,710
Ph. Gevaert	1,472
Soc. Generale	2,045
Solvay	2,480
Un. Miniere	838

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	87.60
B.A.S.F.	142.30
Bayer	144.20
Commerzbnk	235.00
Cont Gummi	77.00
Daimler	349.50
Demag	175.00
Deutbank	312.30
DresdeBk	253.00
Hoechst	141.90
Hoesch	49.70
Karlstd	338.00
Kaufhof	257.50
K.H.D.	184.50
Lufthansa	100.20
Mannesman	180.40
Metallgesell	259.00
Neckermann	179.70
RWE.new	187.80
Schering	278.50
Siemens	303.20
Thyssen	120.80
Varta	191.00
Veba	132.00
Volkswagen	242.20

London

Anglo-Am cp	3.73
Anglo-Am	0.405
Barclays bk	3.33
Beecharm G	7.23
BICC	1.43
Boots	2.13
Bowater	2.01
Brit-Am-Tot	3.06
Brit-Oxyg	0.71
Brit Pet	9.14
Burmah	0.77
CadburySc	0.57
Chartered	1.54
Courtaulds	1.25
DeBeer D	4.18
Decca Rec	4.78
Distillers	2.07
Dunlop	0.75
E Mus Ind	1.47
GEC	3.35
FreeStGed	28.50
GKN	2.73
Glaxo Gr	6.40
Gold Fields	1.83
Gt Un St	3.28
Guinness	1.65
Hawker-Sidd	2.40
Hudson Bay	$13.25
Imp Chem	4.01
Imps	0.82
Mark&Spen	0.85
Metal Box	3.58
Nichols	0.75
Plessey	1.26
Rand Mines	0.515
Rank Org	2.76
Royal Dutch	46⅝
R.T.Z.	2.53
Shell	5.81
Thorn (A)	3.84
Tube Invest	3.94
Union Carb	3.20
Vickers	1.89
War L3½	0.31⅝
West Deep	$12.50
West Drief	$34.25
West Hold	$30.00
West Mln	1.46
Woolworth	0.69
ZCI	0.14

Milan

Bastogi	665.00
ERBA	1,310.00
ErcMarelli	341.50
Fiat	2,999.00
Finsider	188.00
Generali	38,550.00
IFI	2,780.00
Italgas	815.00
Italsider	379.00
LaRinas	73.75
Montedis	275.25
Olivetti	1,280.00
Pirelli	2,060.00
Snia Visco	1,001.00

Paris

Air Liquide	380.00
Alimentaire	137.00
Aquitaine	560.00
BSN	630.00
Carrefour	2,040.00
Cim Lafarge	263.00
Cie Bancaire	438.00
CFP	145.50
CGE	420.00
CCF	145.00
Ferodo	529.00
Imetal	70.30
L Oreal	799.00
Mach Bull	58.30
Michelin	1,494.00
Moet Henn	608.00
Moulinex	140.50
Paribas	215.50
PUK	108.80
Penarroya	46.90
Perrier	310.00
Peugeot	528.00
Rh Poulenc	124.40
Saclior	N.Q.
St Gobain	172.00
Suez	316.00
Telemecan	878.00
Thomson	300.00
Usinor	N.Q.

Zurich

Alusuisse	975
Buehrle	2,655
B Boveri	1,515
Cib Geigy	935
Cr Suisse	2,200
Fisher	545
HofRochN	6,125
Nestle	3,085
Sandoz	3,500
Ste B. Suisse	358
Sulzer	2,290
U.B. Suisse	3,020

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

		Dollar	D-Mark
1	M.	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	3⅜ - 3½
2	M.	8⅞ - 9	3 7/16 - 3 9/16
3	M.	9¼ - 9⅜	3 9/16 - 3 11/16
6	M.	9⅝ - 9¾	3⅝ - 3¾
1	Y.	9¾ - 9⅞	3 11/16 - 3 13/16
		Swiss Franc	Sterling
1	M.	Par - ⅛	12 - 12¼
2	M.	Par - ⅛	12½ - 12¾
3	M.	⅜ - ½	12¾ - 13
6	M.	7/16 - 9/16	13¼ - 13½
1	Y.	¾ - ⅞	13 - 13¼

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 4, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
UAL Inc	345,900	41⅞	+2⅜
Magic Chef	340,100	14	+1⅛
Kennecott	307,600	28¾	+1¼
SearsRoeb	306,600	22½	
MinnMM	302,700	58⅝	
OlinCp	299,600	24¾	+ ½
EastnAirL	285,600	12⅞	+ ⅛
Carrier Cp	277,700	26	— ⅜
KanebSvc	267,000	18¾	+1
Polaroid	262,900	53⅛	+3⅜
FederDStr	255,000	34¼	— ½
Graco Co	248,000	31⅞	+2⅛
Ramada In	244,200	14½	+ ¼
Arlen Rlty	236,900	5⅛	+ ⅜
Kmart	234,200	27⅞	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	25.09	22.54
Advanced	718	618
Volume Up (in millions)	13.64	7.96
Declined	715	812
Volume Down (in millions)	7.13	11.40
Unchanged	445	420
Total issues	1,878	1,850
New 1978 highs	31	26
New 1978 lows	12	11

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	864.43	875.52	860.10	873.96	+6.06
20 Trn	243.86	247.08	241.38	245.86	+1.46
15 Util	105.89	106.39	105.28	106.06	+0.11
65 Stk	299.99	303.45	296.02	302.57	+1.70

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	103.36	101.76	103.06	+0.46
Industrials	114.64	112.82	114.33	+0.58
Utilities	52.35	51.83	52.17	+0.04
Finance	12.58	12.41	12.53	Unch.
Transp.	15.29	14.96	15.21	+0.09

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	58.03	57.54	58.03	+0.23
Industrials	63.53	62.92	63.53	+0.30
Transp.	49.10	48.46	49.10	+0.31
Utilities	39.95	39.83	39.95	+0.06
Finance	62.26	61.80	62.26	+0.03

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 3	117,772	260,990	1,076
October 2	119,224	238,497	1,112
September 29	114,061	254,120	662
September 28	108,585	249,984	1,843
September 27	125,122	254,378	1,171

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Resort Int A	193,000	57	+3
Syntex Corp	107,00	36¼	+ ¾
Amdahl	105,400	51⅝	+ ½
Allied Art	104,200	6⅞	+ ⅝
Instrum Sys	86,400	3¼	+ ⅜
Champ Ho	78,400	3¼	+ ⅜
SwestGFin	77,200	14¾	+ ⅛
NatKinney	74,600	3⅝	+ ⅛
Broscan A	65,700	15	+ ⅞
Houston Oil	61,100	23	+ 1¼

Appro final total 3,640,000
Stocks sales year ago 1,850,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
169.72	168.51	169.72	+0.79

MAM MONETARY AGRO METAL CORPORATIONS 16-51

16/106, 17/100, 18/100, 19/100, 20/100, 21/100, 22/100, 23/100, 24/100, 25/106, 26/100, 27/106, 28/100, 29/100, 30/100, 31/100, 32/100, 33/100, 34/100, 35/100, 36/100, 37/100, 38/100, 39/100, 40/106, 41/00, 42/00, 43/103, 44/00, 45/00, 46/00, 47/00, 48/00, 49/00, 50/00, 51/00. September 30th 78.

ARAB FINANCE INCOME FUND

The net asset value of the fund was U.S. $1048.56 as at September 30, 1978.

U.S. $20,000,000
SUNDSVALLS BANKEN
FLOATING RATE CAPITAL NOTES
DUE 1985

For the six months
4th October, 1978 to 4th April, 1979
In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 10 1/16 per cent. and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 4th April, 1979 against Coupon No. 1 will be U.S. $ 50-87.

Agent Bank: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

EMBRAER

(Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A.)

U.S. $3,636,284

Supplier's Credit

provided in connection with the sale
of the first three
EMB110P1 Bandeirante aircraft
to be exported to the United States
under FAA certification.

Arranged by

Banco do Commercio e Industria de Sao Paulo S.A.
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Banco do Commercio e Industria de Sao Paulo S.A.
New York Agency

Comind

September 1978

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 4

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
17⅛	6⅞	AAR .40b	2.5	9	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	AAV .32	5.6	8	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12	6½	APS .36	3.5	8	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21½	10⅞	ASPRO .72	3.9	7	14	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
17¾	8⅞	AVC .60b	4.3		39	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
34⅞	17	AVX .32	1.1	11	18	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	AZL		52	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅞	3⅝	AZL pf .48	9.4		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	6⅝	AbrdMf .40b	4.4	5	19	9¼	9	9⅛	
6	3½	Action		103	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	ActonCp .24b	1.9	9	45	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
15¼	5⅜	AdamR .10	.8	11	15	12¼	12	12¼	
24⅞	15⅞	AdobeO .20	1.0	20	28	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	AegisCp		8	134	2⅝	2⅜	2½	
7⅞	1½	Aeronca		14	19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8	6¼	AffilHsp .24	3.4	8	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
23¼	14⅜	AffilPub .64	3.1	9	22	20⅞	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅝
8	3⅛	AlskAir .10r	1.6	5	58	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	AlboW .10e	2.5	10	62	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Alcolac .17e	2.2	8	5	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
22	9⅝	AllegCp wt			36	21¾	21¼	21⅛	— ⅛
8½	1¼	AllegA wtO			30	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
1⅞	3-16	AllegA wtN			21	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
47½	22¾	AlligA pf 3	7.4		2	40¾	40½	40¾	— ⅜
8¼	1⅝	AlldArt			1042	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
11⅜	4⅛	AlmySt .20e	2.8	8	11	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9¼	3	Alphaln .05e	.6	12	64	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
11½	6	Altamil .32e	3.0	5	21	11	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
2	⅝	AltecCp			114	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Altec pf			1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	AlterFd .50	3.0	7	13	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
50½	45	Alcoa pf3.75	8.1		z100	46⅜	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
71½	25¼	Amdhl .40	.8	24	1054	52¼	49⅞	51⅝	+ ½
13⅜	2¾	AmAgro		7	7	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
10½	4¾	AmBilt .25	3.0		5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
39¼	14	AmBrd wt			14	33	32	33	+ ¼
11	5⅜	ABusPd .36	3.8	8	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	13-16	AmCapCp			56	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅜
13⅛	4	AlntPict		18	31	11	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
3¾	2⅝	Alsraell		3	25	3	3	3	
10⅞	7½	AMzeA .44	5.0	6	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	AMzeB .44	4.9	6	2	9	9	9	+ ¼
46⅛	29½	AmMfg		9	2	43½	43½	43½	
14⅛	10⅜	AMdBld .40	3.0	17	47	13⅜	13	13¼	
24¼	6¼	AmOtln .20	1.1	12	112	18⅛	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅝
30½	26¼	AmPetf 2.20	8.0	9	11	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ¼
12¾	5½	AScIE .04e	.4		28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	12¾	AmSeat .40	2.8	20	2	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
14¼	6	AmTec .40	3.0	6	68	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2¾	Andrea .07e	1.9	40	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	4	AngloC .15e	1.0	10	263	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
13¾	5⅜	Anken .44	3.7	8	11	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
11	4⅝	Anthon .40	4.3	6	34	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
17½	6¼	AplDta .16	1.1	12	15	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	4¼	AplDDev		33	106	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
20⅞	13⅛	AquitCo .39	2.1	10	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
10½	4¾	Armin .12	1.2	10	71	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅛	ArrowA .10	1.2	6	10	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅝	ArrowE .20e	1.6	5	31	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14¼	8	Arundel		5	16	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20⅝	7¾	Asamer .30	1.6		107	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
28⅞	12	AshlOC .20	.7	11	461	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	⅝	AsklnSvc			2	1½	1½	1½	
9¼	5¼	Astrex .10f	1.2	9	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			16	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3	1⅝	AtlsCM		69	352	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9¾	4⅜	Audiotr .12b	1.5	8	21	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
31⅞	21⅞	Augat .44	1.5	17	29	29	27¾	29	+1⅜
4⅞	2	AutoTrn			63	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ½
11¾	4½	AutBld .08e	.7	7	91	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2½	AutmRod			9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
40¼	31¼	AutoSw .80	2.3	13	5	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
8½	3¾	AVEMC .30	4.4	7	27	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
25	19	Avondl 1.20	4.9	8	2	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
19⅛	10⅝	Aydin		11	39	16⅜	15⅞	16	
		— B—B—B —							
2⅞	⅝	BRT		11	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	BTU		12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	Badger .70	5.6	6	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Baker .20e	4.8		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
34	18⅞	Baldor .20	.6	18	45	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ½
7½	6⅝	BaldwS .32a	4.6		2	7	7	7	— ⅛
20¼	16¼	BanFd 1.11e	5.8		16	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅛	Bangor wt			39	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
12¾	8⅝	Banistr .40	3.9	14	38	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
2½	1¼	Barclay			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	3½	BarnesE		16	1	7½	7½	7½	
13	8¼	Barnwl .20	1.6	47	14	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
23⅛	5⅛	BarryR .20b	.9	16	25	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
9⅞	3⅛	BarthS .20a	2.7	10	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Bartons		22	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2½	BaruchF		34	24	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
17⅝	8	BnfSt A .40	2.5	6	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
5	2½	BergEnt		10	5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
9⅝	4⅜	BergenB		9	72	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
17½	13½	BrgB pf1.15	7.1		19	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
8½	1⅜	BernzO			16	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
3¾	2	Berven			42	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	BethCp			4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3	Beverly		16	85	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	BicPen .48	4.3	10	21	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
2⅞	1⅝	Bickford		10	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	BigVSp .36	2.9	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
26	16⅝	BinkMf 1b	3.9	9	9	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
10½	7⅜	Blessng .44b	4.8	4	2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
25½	7	Blount .48	2.2	7	33	22¼	22	22	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	BodinAp .10i			22	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅝	BoltBer .20	1.5		71	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ½
42⅝	15¾	BowVall .20	.5	17	51	38½	37⅞	38½	
9	2⅝	Bowmar		28	54	5⅝	5	5	— ½
24	10¼	Bowne .36b	1.7	9	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
13¾	6¾	BradfdN .20	1.9	10	78	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
5¼	3½	Branch .20	5.0	14	13	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
22⅛	5⅞	Braniff wt			17	18	17¾	17¾	
15⅝	11¾	Brascan 1a	6.7	3	657	u15¾	14	15	+ ⅞
38¾	26½	BraunE 1.40	4.5	7	6	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
13⅝	3½	BreezeCp		30	158	u14⅞	11¾	14½	+2¾
17⅝	10⅝	BristBr .60	4.6	6	4	13	12¾	13	
6	3⅛	BroDart .20	5.0	6	9	4⅛	4	4	
19½	9½	BrooksP .44	2.6	12	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	BrownCo wt			13	1½	1½	1½	
35½	15⅝	BrnFA .92	2.9	12	5	32¼	32⅛	32¼	+ ¼
36½	15⅝	BrnFB .92	2.7	13	15	33⅞	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅜	BrnF pf .40	8.2		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17	8⅝	Buell .44	3.0	6	20	14¾	13½	14⅝	+1
6	3½	Bulldex		5	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Burgess			1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	11½	Buring 1.10	7.0	8	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅛	7½	Burnsin .60	4.4	12	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
21⅞	13⅝	CK Pet .16	1.0	45	18	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
14⅞	3	CDI		7	164	9⅞	9¼	9¾	— ¼
13	5½	CHB .57t	4.5	11	78	13	12½	12¾	— ¼
6½	2⅞	CMI Cp .05e	1.1	12	36	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	2¼	CMT			48	u17	14¾	16¾	+2¼
19¼	8½	CRS .24	1.5	6	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
17⅞	11½	CSE .80	4.6	8	5	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
17¾	10¼	CWTran .50	3.4	4	12	14½	14	14½	+ ¾
22⅝	14¼	Caldor .40	2.1	8	76	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	2½	Calcomp		38	73	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅜
6⅜	2⅝	ColLife .10e	2.0	20	21	5	4⅝	5	
24½	21¾	CalLf pf2.50	11.		2	22	22	22	— ¼
41¾	22⅝	CalPtC 1.40	3.7	6	25	38	37⅝	38	
19	6⅝	Camco .20	1.1	11	34	18	17½	17¾	— ⅜
6¾	2¾	CaChbA			293	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
10	5⅞	CdnHomO		16	71	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	CdMarc .23	3.0	10	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19¾	10¾	CdnMerr		18	18	19¼	18¾	18⅝	— ⅜
59½	46	CdnSupO		9	24	56½	55	56½	+1⅛
2¼	¾	Capehart			72	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6¾	3⅝	CapitlFd .20	3.6	7	19	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Caressa			34	5¼	5	5	
34⅝	24⅛	Carnat 1.20	3.8	10	126	31⅝	31⅜	31½	
12	4	CarrolDv		19	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
23⅞	19⅛	CasFd 1.60a	7.5		24	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
16¼	9½	Cavitrn		37	65	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
3¾	1⅜	CelluCft		8	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
40⅞	36½	CenM pf3.50	9.3		z60	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
50	45	CenPLpf 4	8.6		z25	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
6¾	5½	CentSe .65	9.8		77	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅝	11¾	Cenvill 1	5.1	7	30	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1½	CertifCp		8	36	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
2½	9-16	Certron			40	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Cetec .08	1.5	12	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅞	1¾	ChampHo			784	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅜
30½	6½	ChartMd		7	13	25	24½	25	
7¾	6¾	ChrtM pf.75	11.		10	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
9	6½	Chmpist .24	3.0	10	4	8⅛	8	8	
26⅞	11¾	ChiefDev		23	27	23	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
11⅜	6⅝	ChildWld		20	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6	ChilinCp .28	2.6	7	15	10¾	10¾	10¾	
9	3⅝	Christn .30e	3.9	6	15	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
18¾	12	CircleK 1	5.6	10	25	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ¼
16⅛	6⅞	Citation .48a	3.6	9	18	13¾	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Clarmt .05e	.6		7	9⅛	9	9	
5½	2½	ClarkC .10e	2.1	7	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9¾	4¼	Clarostat		5	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Clausng 1.06	5.9	7	7	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Clopay .32	2.0	9	5	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	CohenHat		12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2¾	Cohu .16e	3.5	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅛	Colemn .80	4.1	9	14	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
21	11¾	ColCml		34	189	20½	20	20	
11¼	8	Colwell .60	6.5	5	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
29½	20⅝	Cominc 2	7.1	11	8	28¾	28¼	28¼	
23¾	12¾	ComAll .32	1.5	8	16	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅝
13	7⅝	ComMtl .60	5.1	9	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
35¼	11⅛	ComdInt		12	35	29⅞	29⅛	29½	— ⅜
5½	1	ComdrCp		50	20	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20⅞	10¼	Cmpac .72e	3.5	12	39	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
11	4	Compo .20	2.1	21	53	9⅝	9½	9½	
2⅞	1½	CompuD		13	16	2	1⅞	2	
7⅞	11-16	CompInv			17	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
16⅞	12⅛	Conchm .70	5.0	5	6	14¼	14	14	
18½	8⅝	Condec .27t	1.6	7	26	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅛
10⅝	8	ConnrHm		6	37	8⅛	8	8	
22¼	14⅛	Conrock .80	3.7	9	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
12¾	8¾	ConsOG		9	257	9¼	8¾	9	— ⅜
11½	7¾	ConsRef .60	5.7	11	7	10½	10½	10½	
7⅞	5¼	ContMtl		8	25	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
1	5-16	ContTel wt			1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
14¾	6⅛	CookIn .20e	3.0	4	10	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
15	12⅛	CookP .40e	2.5	12	18	u16¼	15¼	16¼	+1¼
21⅝	19⅛	CoreLb .28	1.5	15	42	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
15¾	12⅛	Corenco .80	5.1	8	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
31⅞	12½	Cornilus .68	2.2	17	40	31¼	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅜
7½	2½	CoscoInc		7	1	6	6	6	— ¼
5⅝	2	CottCp			10	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Cramer			13	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	CrestFo		10	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅛	10⅝	CrestOil .24a	2.0	13	17	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
32½	26⅞	CrossAT 1	3.4	11	358	29	29	29	
28½	20⅞	CwnCP .60b	2.4	10	12	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
12⅝	7¼	Crownln .28	3.0	9	59	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
17½	10⅛	CrutcR .36	2.4	17	19	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
29½	15¾	CrystlO .60	2.6	52	15	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
29⅝	11¼	CubicCo .60	2.4	9	21	25¼	24¾	25	— ¼
22½	15⅛	Curtice 1	4.7	6	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
4¾	1⅝	DCL		5	60	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
4	3⅛	DWG .49t	15.	5	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
14¼	8⅝	Damson		17	91	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
25⅝	14¼	Datapd .30	1.5	9	463	20⅝	19¾	20½	+ ⅝
14	8⅛	DayMn .20e	1.4	19	186	u14¼	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅞	DelLabs .40	2.3	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
10⅝	6¾	DelhlOil		48	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23	11⅝	DenTal .30e	1.5	17	118	19¾	19¾	19¾	
2⅝	1	DesgnJw			1	1½	1½	1½	
15⅞	6⅝	DevCpA		5	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
33	25¼	DevonGp		4	1	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Digicon		40	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19	12¾	Dillard .40	2.2	7	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
2¾	¾	Diodes		71	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	DisFab			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
36	6¾	Documat		19	55	28½	27¾	28	— ⅜
91¾	34⅝	DomePt		8	377	82	79½	79⅞	—2⅛
20	12⅝	Domtar 1	5.4	7	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
19½	9	Downy .40	2.2	6	2	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¾
11¾	7½	DrivHarr			1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	DrFair .40	4.1	4	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1 15-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .08r	5.3	6	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
36½	22⅝	Duplx pf1.45	4.7		1	31	31	31	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	DurTst .40b	3.2	13	27	12½	12¼	12½	
6⅛	3⅝	Dynictn .07e	1.5	13	27	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
		— E—E—E —							
7	3½	EAC .20e	4.0		1	5	5	5	
20	14⅝	EarthRes 1	5.8	7	30	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅜	Edmos			28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
20¼	9½	EDO .50	2.9	9	11	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
11¾	4⅝	Ehren .10	1.0	11	41	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅜
12⅝	5⅞	ElcorCp .20	1.6	10	90	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+1
7¼	3¼	ElAudD		6	26	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
24¼	13¾	Electrog 1	5.3	9	6	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅛	ElecEng .24	1.6	13	6	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34	17⅝	ElecAm 1.20	4.0	7	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
13¾	6⅝	EmrRd .72t	5.6	9	29	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅝
10½	6	EngyRs .24	2.6	12	16	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅜
15⅛	6½	ErnstEC .32i	4.4		18	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7⅞	5	Espey .15e	1.9	18	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
16¼	11	EsqRd .52e	3.6	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5	1¼	EtzLav		18	32	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅝	EvansAr .40	2.4	9	22	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	Exectve		15	13	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	Exectn .40f	2.8	17	37	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —							
10	5	FPA		4	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	Fabind .35e	2.5	6	21	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
6¾	1⅛	FairTex		7	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	FairmC .15	3.8	10	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16½	6⅛	FamDlr .32	2.2	10	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
4¾	1½	FamRc		21	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	10	FannyF .50e	4.2	22	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
14	6½	FayDrg .20b	1.7	10	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
21	11⅛	FedMart .60	3.1	8	29	20	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
7½	4⅞	FedRes		34	62	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 13)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, October 4 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	2.53
Coffe 4 Santos, lb.	1.55	1.85
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	214.76	210.19
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	69-70	61-62
Lead spot, lb.	0.36-0.37	0.31
Copper elect., lb	67⅞-69⅞	60⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	6.8615	6.0423
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	32½-.33	0.34
Silver N.Y., oz	5.805	4.650
Gold N.Y., oz.	223.75	165.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
October 4, 1978	964.00 f	826.50

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
October 4, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	5.20	5.21	5.18	5.18	.
Mar	5.93	5.95	5.86	5.83	—.06
Apr	6.23	6.23	6.23	6.20	—.03
May	7.24	7.32	7.15	7.15	—.10

Est. sales: 1,647; sales Tues. 1,665.

Total open interest Tues. 12,928, up 95 from Mon.

COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	154.40	155.00	152.60	154.97	+1.19
Mar	144.90	146.90	143.01	146.84	+2.59
May	139.00	141.50	137.50	141.38	+2.78
Jul	136.75	138.00	134.50	138.00	+3.00
Sep	135.50	135.50	133.75	135.50	+2.37
Dec	132.75	132.75	132.25	133.50	+3.10

Est. sales: 950; sales Tues. 888.

Total open interest Tues. 3,980, up 9 from Mon.

SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	9.35	9.38	9.15	9.20	—0.20
Mar	9.44	9.45	9.21	9.25	—0.15
May	9.59	9.61	9.40	9.51	—0.15
Jul	9.76	9.76	9.60	9.68	—0.10
Sep	9.89	9.90	9.78	9.86	—0.07
Oct	9.99	10.00	9.85	9.93	—0.07

Est. sales: 4,680; sales Tues. 3,993.

Total open interest Tues. 30,490, up 102 from Mon.

COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	169.50	169.75	168.25	168.95	+1.75
Mar	169.00	169.50	167.95	168.95	+2.00
May	168.30	168.50	167.00	167.50	+1.25
Jul	166.00	166.00	164.90	165.45	+1.25
Sep	163.00	163.00	163.00	163.45	.

Est. sales: 664; sales Tues. 902.

Total open interest Tues. 7,097, up 97 from Mon.

ORANGE JUICE.					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	111.75	112.20	110.30	111.25	.
Jan	99.20	99.50	97.80	98.65	—0.35
Mar	97.25	97.50	96.10	96.65	—0.35
May	97.00	97.00	97.00	96.70	—0.30
Jul	96.10	96.50	96.10	96.50	—0.30
Sep	97.10	97.20	95.50	96.30	—0.50
Jan	91.30	91.30	91.30	91.00	.

Est. sales: 1,200; sales Tue. 828.

Total open interest Tue. 12,985, up 97 from Mon.

COTTON, No. 2.					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	64.15	64.23	63.65	63.65	—0.10
Dec	66.30	66.70	65.80	65.85	—0.29
Mar	68.55	68.90	68.00	68.02	—0.30
May	69.70	69.95	69.18	69.20	—0.28
Jul	69.80	69.90	69.30	69.30	—0.20
Oct	66.80	66.80	66.30	66.10	—0.10
Dec	66.30	66.40	65.85	65.80	—0.45

Est. sales: 5,550; sales Tues. 4,643.

Total open interest Tues. 34,452, up 167 from Mon.

COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	66.50	66.85	66.50	66.85	+0.35
Dec	68.10	68.10	67.60	68.00	+0.30
Jan	68.60	68.60	68.20	68.55	+0.35
Mar	69.55	69.65	69.15	69.60	+0.40
May	70.55	70.65	70.30	70.65	+0.40
Jul	71.55	71.60	71.15	71.65	+0.45
Sep	72.50	72.50	72.20	72.55	+0.45
Dec	73.70	73.70	73.40	73.80	+0.45
Jan	73.90	74.00	73.85	74.20	+0.45
Mar	74.75	74.75	74.75	75.00	+0.50
May	75.35	75.50	75.35	75.80	+0.55
Jul	76.35	76.35	76.35	76.60	+0.60

Est. sales: 5,600; sales Tues. 5,313.

Total open interest Tues. 61,044, up 349 from Mon.

N.Y. SILVER.					
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Oct	584.00	584.00	581.00	587.60	.
Dec	591.00	592.00	585.00	586.70	—0.80
Jan	594.60	596.30	590.30	590.90	—0.70
Mar	603.50	604.50	597.80	599.50	—0.60
May	611.90	614.00	607.50	608.30	—0.50
Jul	621.00	622.20	616.80	617.50	—0.40
Sep	629.70	631.40	628.00	626.80	—0.30
Dec	643.80	646.00	639.40	641.20	—0.20
Jan	649.60	650.10	644.10	645.90	—0.20
Mar	658.20	659.60	653.60	655.50	—0.10
May	668.50	670.00	663.30	665.20	—0.10
Jul	678.50	679.10	673.10	675.00	—0.10

Est. sales: 20,000; sales Tues. 19,211.

Total open interest Tues. 243,334, up 4,- 262 from Mon.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Oct	225.50	225.50	223.60	224.00	+0.70
Dec	227.60	228.20	225.60	227.00	+0.60
Feb	231.80	232.00	229.40	230.70	+0.70
Apr	235.80	235.80	232.80	234.60	+0.90
Jun	238.50	239.30	237.00	238.10	+0.70
Aug	242.40	242.70	242.40	241.90	+0.80
Oct	246.20	246.20	244.20	245.70	+0.80
Dec	249.70	250.40	248.50	249.60	+0.90
Feb	254.00	254.00	252.50	253.60	+1.00
Apr	257.70	258.10	257.50	257.70	+1.10
Jun	262.30	262.30	260.90	265.90	+1.10

Est. sales: 24,000; sales Tues. 19,627.

Total open interest Tues. 91,726, up 3,- 376 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
October 4, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.49	3.49	3.43¼	3.43¾	—.02¾
Mar	3.43	3.43½	3.38¾	3.39	—.02¾
May	3.37½	3.38¼	3.33¾	3.34½	—.01¾
Jul	3.23¾	3.25	3.21	3.21¼	—.01¾
Sep	3.26¼	3.26¼	3.24½	3.24½	—.02
Dec	3.33½	3.33½	3.29½	3.29½	—.02½

Sales Tues. 7,537.

Total open interest Tues. 52,171, up 155 from Mon.

CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.29½	2.30	2.28½	2.29	+.00½
Mar	2.39	2.39½	2.38	2.38¾	+.00½
May	2.45	2.45¾	2.44¼	2.45	+.00¾
Jul	2.48¼	2.49	2.47½	2.48¾	+.00½
Sep	2.50¾	2.51½	2.50½	2.51	+.00½
Dec	2.53½	2.54½	2.53¼	2.54½	+.00¾

Sales Tues.: 20,100.

Total open interest Tues. 126,750, up 620 from Mon.

SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.68	6.73	6.65½	6.71½	+.08
Jan	6.78	6.79½	6.72½	6.78¾	+.07¼
Mar	6.84	6.87	6.80	6.85¾	+.06¼
May	6.87	6.89½	6.83	6.88⅞	+.06
Jul	6.89	6.89	6.83½	6.88	+.04½
Aug	6.79	6.81	6.77	6.81	+.05¾
Sep	6.63	6.65	6.61	6.64	+.04
Nov	6.58	6.59	6.56	6.58	+.03

Sales Tues.: 27,645.

Total open interest Tues. 113,966, up 720 from Mon.

SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	175.10	175.80	174.70	175.80	+1.40
Dec	178.70	179.00	177.70	178.90	+1.50
Jan	179.80	180.30	178.80	179.90	+1.30
Mar	180.50	181.30	180.00	180.90	+1.20
May	181.70	182.30	181.00	181.70	+1.00
Jul	182.20	183.00	181.50	182.60	+1.10
Aug	181.50	183.00	181.50	182.50	+1.00
Sep	181.00	181.00	180.00	180.00	.
Nov	177.50	177.50	177.00	177.20	—2.00

Sales Tues. 9,619.

Total open interest Tues. 51,207, off 645 from Mon.

SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	26.15	26.30	25.97	26.22	+ .29
Dec	25.60	25.85	25.45	25.62	+ .20
Jan	25.50	25.55	25.15	25.30	+ .15
Mar	25.15	25.25	24.80	25.03	+ .18
May	24.90	25.00	24.65	24.77	+ .10
Jul	24.80	24.80	24.35	24.52	+ .10
Aug	24.60	24.60	24.10	24.15	+ .05
Sep	24.40	24.40	23.85	23.80	+ .10
Oct	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	+ .05

Sales Tues. 10,845.

Total open interest Tues. 51,324, up 313 from Mon.

OATS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.46¼	1.46½	1.44¼	1.45	—.00¾
Mar	1.54	1.54¼	1.52½	1.53	—.00½
May	1.56¼	1.56½	1.55¼	1.56	—.00¼
Jul	1.55¼	1.55½	1.54½	1.55¼	+.00¼

Sales Tues. 1,721.

Total open interest Tues. 10,300, up 190 from Mon.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	56.20	56.92	56.15	56.60	+ .60
Dec	58.30	59.97	58.25	58.87	+ .87
Jan	58.15	58.50	57.95	58.50	+ .75
Feb	59.10	59.47	58.85	59.17	+ .52
Apr	59.80	60.47	59.80	60.10	+ .58
Jun	60.75	61.25	60.65	61.10	+ .73
Aug	60.60	60.75	60.17	60.60	+ .60
Oct	59.60	60.07	59.60	59.85	+ .38
Dec	60.75	60.95	60.60	60.95	+ .40

Est. sales: 25,643; sales Tues. 27,688.

Total open interest Tues. 93,922, up 1,- 452 from Mon.

FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	67.15	67.45	67.05	67.22	+ .32
Nov	69.60	70.20	69.60	69.77	+ .37
Jan	71.70	72.30	71.70	72.20	+ .55
Mar	72.80	73.35	72.80	73.12	+ .52
Apr	72.80	73.25	72.80	73.00	+ .30
May	72.60	73.40	72.60	73.00	+ .53
Aug	72.90	73.35	72.87	72.87	+ .27
Sep	72.70	73.25	72.70	73.00	+ .30

Est. sales: 2,067; sales Tues. 1,994.

Total open interest Tues. 19,605, up 155 from Mon.

LIVE HOGS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	51.55	52.50	51.55	52.12	+ .47
Dec	52.95	53.70	52.75	53.57	+ .92
Feb	51.45	52.45	51.45	52.30	+ .88
Apr	47.90	48.70	47.85	48.50	+ .73
Jun	50.00	50.55	49.90	50.42	+ .65
Jul	50.00	50.52	50.00	50.52	+ .62
Aug	48.00	48.00	47.20	47.92	+ .67
Oct	45.50	45.80	45.35	45.37	+ .22
Dec	45.40	45.75	45.40	45.62	+ .42

Est. sales: 7,232; sales Tues. 4,565.

Total open interest Tues. 19,232, off 65 from Mon.

PORK BELLIES					
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	68.00	70.40	68.00	69.70	+1.20
Mar	66.75	69.32	66.75	68.65	+1.33
May	66.50	68.70	66.50	68.02	+1.32
Jul	67.30	67.80	66.25	67.75	+1.15
Aug	65.00	65.45	64.95	65.25	+1.10

Est. sales: 4,507, sales Tues. 3,602.

Total open interest Tues. 8,269, up 52 from Mon.

ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	41.80	41.85	41.25	41.30	— .50
Nov	42.00	42.50	42.00	42.10	+ .20
Dec	42.90	43.35	42.87	42.87	— .03
Jan	44.25	44.30	43.95	44.05	— .05

Sales Tues. 427.

Total open interest Tues. 1,842, off 105 from Mon.

SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	50.40	50.50	50.30	50.50	— .20
Nov	55.20	55.25	54.60	54.70	— .40
Dec	58.80	58.80	58.05	58.05	— .70
Jan	54.90	54.90	54.70	54.70	— .20
Feb	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	— .10

Est. sales: 131; sales Tues. 139.

Total open interest Tues. 1,200, off 4 from Mon.

PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	296.00	298.00	294.00	296.60	+4.10
Jan	298.50	299.40	295.30	298.10	+3.60
Apr	300.00	302.00	298.00	300.80	+3.30
Jul	303.00	305.00	302.50	304.00	+3.20
Oct	304.50	306.50	305.00	306.60	+3.10

Est. sales: 1,702; sales Tue. 1,421.

Total open interest Tue. 8,423, off 82 from Mon.

LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	214.00	214.00	210.20	210.60	—4.50
Jan	204.10	204.10	201.00	201.60	—3.20
Mar	203.80	203.80	201.20	201.70	—2.00
May	202.00	202.40	201.50	202.00	— .70
Jul	202.50	202.50	201.70	201.70	—1.30
Sep	-	-	-	200.30	— .40

Est. sales: 2,389; sales Tues. 1,917.

Total open interest Tues. 7,662, up 93 from Mon.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Nov	206.80	206.80	204.20	204.70	—2.70
Jan	206.20	206.20	204.30	204.80	—2.10
Mar	207.00	207.50	205.50	206.30	—2.00
May	208.00	208.00	206.60	207.00	—1.50
Jul	208.30	208.30	206.80	207.50	—1.50
Sep	.	.	.	208.00	— .50
Nov	.	.	.	208.00	.

Sales: Tues. 714.

Total open interest Tues. 4,863, off 14 from Mon.

U.S TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	91.70	91.72	91.67	91.69	—.03
Mar	91.52	91.53	91.48	91.53	—.01
Jun	91.45	91.45	91.37	91.41	—.04
Sep	91.37	91.37	91.30	91.34	—.02
Dec	91.29	91.29	91.24	91.29	+.01
Mar	91.20	91.24	91.18	91.24	+.02
Jun	91.11	91.17	91.11	91.17	.
Sep	91.07	91.09	91.06	91.09	

Est. sales: 2,081; sales Tues. 2,630.

Total open interest Tues. 34,230, off 227 from Mon.

GNAM CERTIFICATES					
(8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Oct	.	.	.	90-30	—07
Nov	.	.	.	90-27	—08
Dec	90-26	90-28	90-19	90-25	—08
Mar	90-22	90-23	90-16	90-21	—07
Jun	90-17	90-21	90-14	90-19	—06
Sep	90-15	90-18	90-13	90-16	—05
Dec	90-14	90-15	90-11	90-14	—06
Mar	90-11	90-12	90-08	90-10	—04
Jun	90-07	90-09	90-04	90-06	—06
Sep	90-05	90-07	90-03	90-05	—07
Dec	90-04	90-04	90-02	90-02	—06
Mar		90-01	90-02	89-30	90-0
Jun	89-30	89-31	89-27	89-30	—05

Sales: Tues. 2,998 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 42,772, up 760 from Mon.

IMM Futures
October 4, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.6544	0.6555	0.6380	0.6442	—0.0036
Mar	0.6700	0.6720	0.6533	0.6600	—0.0033
June	0.6810	0.6865	0.6668	0.6772 a	+0.0004
Sept	0.6990	0.7010	0.6860 a	0.6905	—0.0055
Dec	0.7175	0.7180	0.7070	0.7070	—0.0030
GUILDER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4835	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Dec	0.2330	0.2333	0.2330	0.2333	+0.0005
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2297	Unch.
YEN					
Dec	5448	5450	5410	5429	+0009
Mar	5545	5545	5500	5517	+0008
June	5620	5631	5610	5610	+0020
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5680 b	+0010
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Dec	1.9730	1.9775	1.9660	1.9680	+0.0105
Mar	1.9630	1.9610	1.9500	1.9545	+0.0170
June	1.9440	1.9400	1.9358	1.9380	+0.0150
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9200 b	+0.0180
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Dec	0.8464	0.8470	0.8415	0.8465	+0.0034
Mar	0.8465	0.8475	0.8418	0.8470 a	+0.0035
June	0.8458	0.8460	0.8420	0.8460	+0.0025
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Dec	0.5352	0.5353	0.5309	0.5343	+0.0035
Mar	0.5445	0.5445	0.5394	0.5432	+0.0042
June	0.5525	0.5525	0.5465	0.5515	+0.0050
Sept	0.5580	0.5585	0.5570	0.5581	+0.0051

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—31

ASA	Genistar Ltd	Mesabi Tr
AMIC	Grace Co	NDist 1.85pr
Basicinc pf	GrnGnt pf	Nthgate Ex
Bates Mfg	Hawaii Elec	Royal Dut
Callah Mng	Kaisr Alum	ShellOil
Cox Bdcst	KaisrAl 59pf	SoeastP Svc
DexterCp wi	KanebSvc	StokeVan C
EthylCp	Kennecott	Superior Oil
EthylCp pfA	Magic Chef	Unilevr NV
Fed Mogul	Matsush El	WhlgPit 6pf
Gas Svc		

NEW LOWS—12

Allergan	MasMut Inc	PortGen El
Assd DGds	Mattel wt	ScottFor
BurnsRL	MoPub Svc	UNCRes
Culbro Cp	PacNw Tel	WstcstTr

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Address
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هكذا من الاصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices October 4

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	19⅝	Felmnt	.20	.8	18	14	26	25½	26	
23⅝	10⅛	Felsway	.52	2.3	7	57	u22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
	8⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.6	9	x8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3½	11	FtSLSh	1	4.8	6	7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
6¼	2	Fstmrk			10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	11⅛	FischrP	1t	6.7	13	11	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
4½	1⅞	Fishman				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Flagg			12	19	5½	5⅜	5½	
9½	3⅝	Flagstf	.12	1.6		65	7⅝	7⅝	7½	— ⅜
1⅞	3	FlanEnt			12	43	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	
1¼	15⅝	FlightSf	.28	.8	18	5	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	FloCap				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1½	4⅛	FloRck	.20e	1.9	7	58	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
7¼	4½	FlowGen			14	27	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	15⅛	Flowers			10	10	15½	15½	15½	
5	16	FlukeJ	.96t	3.1	14	15	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
0	6½	Foodrm	.50	6.7	4	1	7½	7½	7½	
8½	6	FooteM			191	9	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	7¼	ForestC	.08	.5		22	18⅞	17¾	17¾	— ½
7⅜	2⅝	ForestLab			250	106	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
9½	6¼	FoxStaP	.60	4.5	9	9	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
6¼	4⅝	FrankInRt			15	23	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	8⅝	Franks	.32	3.8	7	12	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
3⅜	16⅜	Frantz	1	4.5	7	3	22	21⅜	22	+ ½
7	4⅜	Friedm	.28b	5.0	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅜	2¼	FriendFr				14	14¼	14	14	
9½	6	Frischs	.30b	3.8	7	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7½	FrontA	.20b	1.4	7	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅜	FrontA wt				12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
1-16	1-32	Fuqua wt				208	1-32	1-32	1-32	
		— G—G—G —								
2⅜	⅞	GIExpt			7	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	1⅛	GIT				7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	GRI	.30	3.4	16	30	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1¼	GTI				15	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9⅝	8	Galaxy	.03	.4	4	14	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
4⅝	10¼	Garan	.88	7.0	5	11	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	Garland				5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	8⅝	GatLiet	.40b	1.6	11	52	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	Gaylrd	.05e	1.4	7	4	3½	3½	3½	
2½	7-16	Gaynor				30	u 2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
1⅞	7	GenExp				45	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	GnHous			4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	2	Genge	.10e	1.4	18	72	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Genisco				7	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	1.5	7	8	6⅝	6½	6½	
1⅞	6⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	13	48	31⅝	31⅝	31½	+ ½
4⅝	16⅝	GiantF	1.30	5.4	6	5	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
4⅝	7½	GntYell	.45e	3.5	11	313	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ¼
9	4⅛	Glasrock			91	22	u 7⅛	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
7½	15⅝	Glatfltr	.98	3.7	8	4	26½	26¼	26½	
1⅞	6	GlenGer	.16	1.4	11	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
4⅝	18⅝	Glnmr	.60b	2.7	9	36	22	21½	22	— ¼
4	10⅝	Globeln	.70	6.7	7	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
1⅝	9⅞	Glasser	.40	3.8	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2½	3⅝	Gldblatt	.16	3.1		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	10⅝	GoldnCyc				38	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
5⅜	5¼	GldNugt	.08t	.3	33	119	27	26¼	26½	— ¼
5⅝	8⅞	GoldWH	.64	6.2	5	x29	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield				423	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
3¼	1½	GoodLS			4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅝	1	Gdrich wt				22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	18⅝	GormR	.90a	3.7	9	4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
9⅝	6⅞	GouldT	.88	8.9	13	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
3¼	8½	GrahMf	.30	3.4		15	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	5¼	GrandAu	.30	3.0	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	7⅝	GrndCtl	.50	3.4	7	29	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	8¼	GranerA			18	5	15¼	15	15	— ½
9⅝	5⅝	GtAmInd			5	11	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
9	6	GtBasinP			27	155	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
1	29⅝	GtLkCh	.40	.8	14	5	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ¾
		GtLkCh wt				1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
3¾	2⅝	Greenmn				20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
7⅝	5⅝	GREIT	.40	5.9	11	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅜	10⅝	GuardC	.60b	4.4	9	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
1⅛	5⅞	Gulford	.40a	2.2	3	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
3	22⅝	GlfCan	1.14	4.0	7	79	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	4⅞	Gulfstrm			12	28	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —								
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd				10	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅜	11⅞	HallsM	.80	5.6	6	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Hamptn			5	24	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
6¼	18½	Hannfrd	.80		6	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1½	19⅛	Harland	.80	3.0	11	3	27	26⅞	27	— ⅛
7⅛	5	HartfZd	.21e	1.9	6	41	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	9⅝	HartzM	.40	3.6	9	391	11⅛	10⅜	11	
5⅝	¾	Harvey			9	7	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
0⅝	7⅛	Hasting	.50	5.4	6	10	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	HawaiA	.15e	2.3	28	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9½	6⅝	HlthCh			19	11	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
0⅝	10⅛	HeinWer	.38e	3.7	9	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	1⅜	Heinick	.05a	1.0	10	30	5	4⅞	5	
2⅜	1⅛	HeltmMtg				8	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅛	8⅝	Hess's	.60b	4.1	6	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
2⅝	3⅛	HIGInc	.36t	3.3	12	6	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
4⅛	4⅞	HiShear	.10e	.9	10	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Hiptrnic	.20	2.5	11	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Hofman	.10e	1.6	4	29	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
41	25½	HolngA	1.80	5.1	15	3	35½	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	HollyCp			9	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
43½	32⅛	HomeOA	.90	2.6	7	2	35⅜	35	35	— ½
40⅝	27½	HomeOB	.90	2.8	7	2	32	32	32	—1¼
27⅝	21⅞	Hormel	1.36	5.1	8	10	26½	26½	26½	
14⅝	3⅝	HornHar			25	13	12⅝	13	13	— ¼
13⅜	8⅝	HospM	.60	4.8	31	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	8⅝	HosMin	.10e	.4	54	6	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
21	14½	Hotel	1.71	8.6	12	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3½	HouseVi			13	20	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
37	19	HouOM	.80	3.5	9	611	23⅞	22⅝	23	+ ¼
25	22½	HouO pf1.69		7.2		44	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
15⅝	9	HowelC	.40	4.2	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅜	2⅝	Howell	.15e	4.4	7	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	HubelA	1.44	4.9	9	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
31⅞	22⅝	HubellB	1.44	4.9	10	7	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ½
	5⅝	HudsnGn			5	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	35⅛	HudBO	1.60	4.4	7	22	36½	35⅞	36½	
2⅝	12⅝	Huffy	.80	4.3	6	41	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ¼
8½	3⅝	HuntH	.20e	2.9	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¼	19⅝	HuskyO	1	2.7	9	44	37⅝	37¼	37½	— ¼
8⅛	3⅝	Hycel			20	60	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		— I—I—I —								
5⅝	3⅝	ICH	.15e	2.7	5	3	5⅝	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	ICM	.24e	2.5	10	14	9⅝	9½	9½	
5⅝	2½	IFS Ind	.14	2.7	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	6⅛	IMC	.20	1.5	5	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	7-16	ITI				4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
13-16	1⅝	ImpGp	.13e	7.4	7	10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Imperind			8	48	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅝	ImpOil	.90a	4.5	9	51	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
48	41	InPL pf	4	9.0		z10	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
	⅞	InflightSv				27	2	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅛	Inolex				31	2	1⅞	2	
	11-16	InstrSys			44	864	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
19⅝	7	InsSv pf.28t		1.7		46	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
	2¼	IntegRes			17	69	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ½
7½	6⅝	IntClyGs				10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅞	12	Intrmk	.16e	.8	8	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
4½	2¼	IntBnknt			15	378	4	3⅞	4	
3½	1½	IntFdSvc				10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	
24	13⅝	IntGenI	1.20	5.5	5	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
	4⅝	IntProt	.20	2.7	5	45	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
	6⅝	IntSeaw	.60	7.3	6	9	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
2⅝	13-16	IntStrtch				127	2	2	2	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	IntSysC				144	27¼	25¾	27	+ ⅝
4⅛	9-16	Interphot				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¼	9	Intplast	.20	1.6	11	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
4½	1	InvestFla				23	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
37⅝	20	InvDvA	1.28	3.4	8	14	37⅝	37½	37½	
9⅝	5¼	InvDvB	.32	3.4	8	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	InvRIT	.52e	5.9	12	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	16¼	Ionics			15	19	26⅝	25	26⅝	+ ⅝
22¼	11⅛	IroqBrd	.30	1.3	8	215	u24	21⅝	23½	+1⅜
44	23⅝	IroqB pf	1	2.2		3	u45	45	45	+1
5½	3¼	IrvInInd	.10	2.2		32	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —								
7⅝	5⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	5.8	8	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	8⅝	Jacobs	.40	2.7	10	46	15	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	5⅜	Jensen	1.40t	15.	5	11	9½	9¼	9¼	
4⅝	3⅛	Jetero	.15e	4.3	4	11	3½	3⅜	3½	
3	1½	Jetronic			10	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	4.0	18	14	9¼	9	9	— ¼
4⅝	2⅜	JuniperP			16	18	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	Jupiter			5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— K—K—K —								
6⅛	3	KTelin	.15e	3.8		22	4	3⅞	4	
5	1⅜	Kaisin	4c		3	36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1⅜	KaneMill wt				2	2	2	2	— ⅛
52½	45½	KnGs pf4.50		9.4		z50	48	48	48	+1
10⅝	3⅛	KapokT			15	9	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	+ ½
14¼	5	KayCp	.30	2.2	9	50	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
17⅞	11⅛	KenaiCp			7	20	14⅛	13⅞	14	
12⅝	7¼	Kenwin	.48	4.5	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	3.9		2	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅝	2⅝	Key Co	.20e	3.3	5	38	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	KinArk			13	118	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	KingOpt				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅝	8	KingRd	.32	1.2	10	23	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
35⅝	20⅝	KirbyEx			9	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
6⅝	3½	Kit Mfg			6	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	KleerVu			19	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Kleinerts			6	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	KuhnStr	.15	2.5	8	11	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
6⅛	2½	LSB	.10r	1.9	13	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06e	2.1	18	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	3.6	18	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	LaPnt	.15t		9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅝	9⅝	LQuint	1.43t	4.3	16	20	33⅝	33	33	— ¼
6½	3⅜	LafyRd				64	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh			16	103	37-16	35-16	35-16	— ⅛
10	1⅝	Landmk			6	26	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Laneco	.16	2.4	5	11	7	6⅝	6⅝	
20½	9⅝	LeaRonal	.60	3.3	9	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	2⅝	LeePh			25	10	6	6	6	
15⅝	6⅝	LehighP			18	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
17⅝	10¼	LeighPd	.80	5.6	6	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅜	LeisureT			7	242	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅛	LibtyFb	.39t	4.3	5	11	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Lightolr	.20	2.4	7	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	6½	LilliAnn	.24	3.4	14	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	LincAm			9	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	LloydsE				20	4½	4⅛	4½	
4⅝	1⅜	Lodge	.08e	2.0	18	133	4⅛	3⅝	4	
33⅝	14⅛	Lohmn	1a	3.3	11	16	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	5⅝	LoewT wt				361	21⅝	19⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
19½	11	Logicon			15	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14⅝	LoGenS	.94	5.2	7	3	18	18	18	
8⅝	3¼	LundyEl				25	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅜	Lydall	.60	4.4	7	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅝	1⅜	LynchCo				40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Lynnwear			7	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
7⅝	4⅝	MPO			7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	5⅜	MWA			30	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
9⅝	4	Macks	.20	2.1	7	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	½	Macrod			11	152	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	ManthLf	.30	2.6	15	40	11½	10⅝	11½	+ ⅝
9½	4⅝	MonrC	.50e	6.1	8	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13-16	½	Marinda				8	50	1 1-16	1	1
12¼	8¼	Marlene	.14e	1.3	4	4	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
23¼	21⅝	Marm pf2.25		10.		5	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
5½	4	MrshF			3	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Marshln				14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28	20	MarlPr	.40	1.8	6	6	22¼	22	22	
17	9⅝	Masind	.60a	4.3	6	10	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Masters			5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26¼	11⅝	MaterRe	.28	1.3	13	48	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	+ ⅝
5⅜	3	MaulTec	.14	3.1		10	4½	4½	4½	
1⅝	⅛	McCrory wt				20	1	1	1	— ⅛
6⅝	3	McCulO			24	410	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅜
6¼	2⅛	McKeon			13	77	5⅝	5½	5½	
22⅝	13	Means	1.08	5.8	8	34	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Medalst	.50	4.0	7	4	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
6½	1⅝	MedalnGp			12	28	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
3⅜	1¾	MedcoJw				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22⅝	9	Medfield			12	4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
23⅝	13½	MediaG	.60	2.8	10	15	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Megaint	.24	1.8	24	157	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
25⅝	11⅛	MEMCo	.90	3.8	10	40	24¼	23⅝	23¾	— ¾
13⅝	7⅝	MercSL	.40b	3.5	5	33	11½	11½	11½	
9⅝	7⅝	MetPro	.10	1.1	12	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Metex	.40	4.0	7	2	10	10	10	
32⅝	15½	Metptn	.20	.6	20	51	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
4	1¼	Metrocar				14	3½	3½	3½	
3⅝	2⅛	MichGen			12	8	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	MchSug	.20	2.9	233	17	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Micklbry	.16	2.9	5	11	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	3¼	MidldCo	.20	1.6	8	28	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	9¼	MidlGls	.32	1.5	10	51	21⅝	20⅝	21	+ ¼
10⅝	6½	Miller H			10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MissnIT				10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
54½	37⅝	MoPcR	2.12	4.0	6	6	52⅝	52	52⅝	+1⅛
25⅝	19⅝	MitchIE	.12	.6	8	73	21⅛	20½	20⅝	— ¼
17	8	MiteCp	.40	2.4	8	16	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	MonMg	.44	6.1	6	4	u 7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	10½	Moog	.60b	2.3	9	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	MortonS	.32	4.3	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
3⅝	1½	Moulding			8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	12¼	MtVMll	1	5.2	9	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	MovStr	.52	4.8	6	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Movielab			14	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
		— N—N—N —								
18	13⅝	Napco	.20	1.3	9	18	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
7½	3½	Narda	.20e	3.0	15	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36	12⅝	NatCSS	.32	1.1	15	57	29⅝	28½	29⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	NatEdu	.12e	1.5	7	62	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
16½	6½	NtHRE			9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4	1⅛	NKinney				746	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	NtParag	.40	8.9		14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
14	8⅝	NtPatent				150	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7¼	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	2.9	10	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7½	4¼	NtSpinn	.20	3.3	5	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12	7⅝	NatwHo	.40	3.9	7	5	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
9¼	3	NeisLB	.66t	8.3	9	49	8⅛	7⅝	8	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	NestLM			29	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	11⅝	NHamp	.80	2.8	8	21	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Nidria	.05e	2.7	9	75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	NProc	.60e	6.8	11	x19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
32	16	NYTim	.80	2.7	12	28	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
35⅝	16¼	Newcor	1	3.4	7	6	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
32⅝	15⅛	NiagFSv	.80	2.7	8	5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
2½	1⅝	Noelind			14	14	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	2	Nolex				183	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
13	9⅝	Norin	.25b	2.4	6	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12	Norl pf	1.50	12.		8	13	12⅝	13	
25	2	Nortek	.04	.3	57	122	15¼	14½	14⅝	
3-16	1-32	NoAMt wt				31	3-32	1-16	1-16	+1-32
25⅝	11¼	NoARoy	.20	1.8	8	49	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
12¼	7¼	NoCdO			9	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
53	44½	NIPS pf4.25		9.4		z200	46½	45	45	—1¼
18⅝	6⅝	NuclDta			18	18	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
28⅝	18	Numac			33	184	25⅝	24¼	25⅛	+ ½
		— O—O—O —								
4⅝	2⅝	OEA				26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	8⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.8	8	7	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
14½	10	OhSealy	.72	5.8	8	12	12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
30¼	15⅝	OaLineS	.24	.9	13	43	26	24⅝	26	+ ¼
39	19⅝	OOkiep				z200	31½	31	31	— ½
14¼	6½	OrioleH	.15e	1.3	4	66	11½	11½	11½	
3⅝	2⅝	Ormand				15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	OSullvn	.80	4.8	6	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅛	OutdrSp	.20	2.1	15	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	OversSec				2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	OxfordFt			63	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	OzarkA	.15e	1.9	6	162	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
		— P—Q —								
2	⅝	PF Ind				35	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	PGEpfA	1.50	9.0		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PGEpfB	1.37	8.8		13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16	13	PGEpfC	1.25	8.8		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	8.7		4	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+1
15	12⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	8.2		16	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
29½	27½	PGEpfW	2.57	9.1		25	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	8.9		40	26	26	26	+ ⅛
31⅝	26⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	9.3		14	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1
14	11⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	8.3		12	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfR	2.37	8.7		4	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
25	20	PGEpfO	2	9.0		41	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
25	20⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	8.7		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.1		2	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
53	43½	PacLt pf4.36		9.6		z40	46	45½	45½	— ½
92⅝	75	PacLt pf7.64		9.4		z300	81½	81½	81½	— ½
23½	12½	PacScie	.24	1.4	11	21	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
48⅝	26	PallCp	.64	1.4	15	12	44⅝	44½	44½	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	PalomrF			9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Pantast	.30	6.0	10	4	5	5	5	
5⅝	3⅝	ParaPk	.20	3.9	16	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	25⅝	Parsons wI.25t		.9	9	10	26⅝	26½	26½	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	PatFash			3	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Patagon			5	13	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PatoC	.50e	4.9	4	349	u11	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
45⅝	13⅝	PebbIB	1	2.6	14	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
7⅝	5	PeerTu	.24b	3.3	9	3	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
19½	12⅝	PenEM	.70a	3.7	7	6	19	19	19	
18⅝	12⅝	PenTr	1	6.3	6	3	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PECp	.40t	20.	6	48	3⅛	3	3	
15⅝	13⅝	PenRE	1.25	8.1	9	22	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
2½	¾	Pentron			10	20	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
33⅝	20⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.1	6	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
25⅝	12½	PepCom	.48	3.3	6	2	14½	14½	14½	
15	7	Perini	.40	3.0	11	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PetroLe			6	31	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	PhilLD	.45r	6.3	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Phoenix				42	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
12	6	PicNPay	.24	2.4	7	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	⅝	PioneerS				101	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	PionTx	.20t		14	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8	6	PitWVa	.56	9.1	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
41½	27	Pittway	1.50	5.1	5	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Plantind				207	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	PlyGm	.30	2.9	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	PlymRA				2	u 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	PlymRB				4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
23½	15⅝	PneuSc	1	4.3		z700	23	22¼	23	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Polychr	.20	1.3	10	135	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	12⅝	PrairieO			13	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13½	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.2	11	7	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	
5⅝	4⅝	PrattRd	.30	5.1	8	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28	21⅝	PrenHa	1.24	4.9	10	10	25⅝	25½	25½	
3½	1⅞	PresRtA				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	PresRtB				8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Presley	.62r	5.3	3	56	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	2⅝	PrimMt			19	62	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
12½	10⅝	PrpCT	1.20e	11.	9	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas	.88	7.0	4	2	12½	12½	12½	
4⅝	2⅝	PrdRE	.24	5.2		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	23⅝	PSPL pf2.34		9.6		4	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	PulteH	.20	1.7	4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12¼	3⅝	PuntaG			11	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	5⅝	Quebcr	.20e	2.1	5	8	9½	9½	9½	
		— R—R—R —								
18½	6⅝	RBInd	.24	1.6	10	335	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	REDM			9	54	4⅛	3⅝	4	
2⅝	1⅝	RET				26	2½	2½	2½	
46⅝	43⅝	RET pf	4.38	9.8		6	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
15	5⅝	RHMed			9	14	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	RPS			11	12	u 3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	RSC	.10	2.9	15	1	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Rapan	.10e	1.3	23	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
23½	11¼	RanchEx			6	21	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
17¼	13⅝	RangrO			43	74	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
32½	16⅝	Ransbrg	1	3.5	8	26	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
4⅝	11-16	RapAm wt				8	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	RcthP				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
32⅝	13¼	Raylnd	.40	1.8	17	2	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Reading			5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16½	14	REInv	1.20	7.6	14	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10½	RlincT	1.40	11.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Redlaw	.25e	6.1	8	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2⅝	ReevesT			32	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	RefaTr	.18e	2.3	6	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19¼	15⅝	RemAr	1	5.6	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
10½	3⅝	RepGyp	.05e	.5	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	22½	RNY pf	2.12	8.9		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	16¼	ReshCot	.16	.7	10	41	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ½
69½	41⅛	ResrtA n			53	1930	57	51	57	+3
108	61⅜	ResrtB n			78	z900	83½	80⅝	83½	+2½
7⅝	1⅝	RestAssc			39	377	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	2⅝	RexNore			114	44	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ½
8¼	3	RibletP	.12	2.1	4	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Richton	.44	4.8	5	17	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo			8	118	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	
33½	20¼	RioAlg	1.08	3.5	9	3	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
15	9⅝	Risdon	.40	3.1		32	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch			9	34	13	13	13	
8⅛	4⅝	Roblin	.12b	1.8	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Rockway	1	8.0	8	11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Rocor			105	27	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
32	24⅝	Rogers	.20	.6	15	42	32	31½	32	+ ¼
5	1⅝	RoncoT			4	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	1⅝	Rossmr			4	53	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RayPalm			28	16	4½	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			6	56	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6	3⅝	RBW Cp				9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	16⅝	Russell	.48	2.8	9	22	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
29	21⅝	RustCft	.40	1.3	18	88	u30½	28	30½	+2½
		— S—S—S —								
13½	8⅝	SGL	.25	2.1	7	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SGSec				1	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
3½	1⅛	SMD			6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SSP	.36	4.2	16	39	8⅝	7⅝	8½	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	Salem	.30e	2.2	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
5	2⅝	SCarlo	.15e	5.0		7	3	3	3	
108	96½	SDgo pf9.84		9.9		z150	99½	99	99½	+ ½
26⅝	24	SDgo pf2.47		9.7		11	25½	25¼	25½	
30⅝	26¼	SDgo pf2.68		10.		9	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
17¼	12	SFrRE	1.20	7.1	20	6	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	SanJW	1.50	6.5	12	18	u23	21	23	+2
10⅝	6⅝	SoundrL	.30	3.3	5	1	9	9	9	
9¼	6⅝	ScheibE	.56	7.7	16	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Schmult	.80	4.5	5	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Schiller			12	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	Schrodr	.30	5.5	11	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	2.4	14	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
34⅝	18⅝	SciAtla	.20	.6	16	75	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	SbdAM	.40	1.9	4	25	u22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Sealctro			8	23	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Seaport			16	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	2	Searsind				1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	SeasnAll	.20	1.6	13	32	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	SecMtg				32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5-32	1-32	SecMtg wt				10	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
11⅝	5¼	Selas	.36	4.1	7	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Semtch	.20	2.9	18	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Srvisco	.36	4.6	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3¼	Servo				6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	ShoerS	.40e	6.8	8	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16½	10½	Sharon	1	6.2	5	11	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8¼	6	Shawin	.50b	6.3	9	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅝	SheltrR			8	49	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
41	15⅝	ShenanO				57	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Shopwell			13	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
42½	24⅝	Showbt	1	2.9	13	65	35⅝	34	34½	+ ⅜
27⅝	10⅝	Sierrcin	.20	.8	16	18	24¼	24	24	— ½
13½	6½	Silco	.50b	4.0	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Sikes A	.05e	.5		7	10	10	10	— ¼
15¼	11	Siloinc	.30	2.1	5	35	14	13¼	14	+ ⅜
16⅝	10⅝	Silvrcst	.37e	3.4	5	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
6	3¼	SimcoS	.25a	4.5	10	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Solitron			36	298	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
23½	9¼	SonderB	.40	1.6	9	71	u24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅛
16	9	Soundsn	.40	4.1	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	11¼	SCEd pf1.06		8.7		2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
18½	15⅜	SCEd pf1.45		8.7		14	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	24½	SCEd pf2.30		8.8		14	26	26	26	
27⅝	23½	SCEd pf2.21		8.8		6	26	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
105⅝	93	SCEd pf8.70		8.7		3	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2⅝
11	6⅝	SwFlaBk	.40	4.2	7	4	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
29⅝	25¼	SwFIB pf2.18		8.5		29	25½	25¼	25½	
14¼	5⅝	SwtGFin	.40	2.7	9	772	u15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
16½	9½	Sparlek	.30t		9	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
15⅝	9½	SpectyR			7	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
13½	6¼	Spector	.10e	.9	5	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Spectro			8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	1⅝	SpedOP			20	22	6¼	6	6⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.16	3.0	6	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	3½	SpenFd			16	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5¼	4⅝	Splentex	.24	4.6	11	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21⅝	5⅝	StaftrdL			12	33	21	20¼	21	+ ⅝
11⅝	6¼	StdCont	.30	2.9	6	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
29¼	14⅝	StCoasa	1.30	5.6	4	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	
12⅝	4⅝	StdMett	.23t	2.0	17	86	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
25⅝	19¼	StProd	1.40	5.7	8	x2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
⅝	¼	StdPrud wt				4	u15-16	⅝	⅝	
31⅝	24⅝	StdShr	.60r	2.1		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Stanse	.18	1.8	12	87	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Stanwd			7	56	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
13	9	StarSup	.76	5.8	6	55	u13⅝	12½	13	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	Stardust			100	16	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
11½	10	StarrtHo	.30	2.7	5	109	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Steelmt	.24b	4.6		9	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
2¼	⅝	SterlEl				15	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Stevknit	.14t	3.5	16	1	4	4	4	
10	6⅝	StrutW	.30b	3.5	12	36	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
5	3	SueAnn	.24e	6.0	17	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2¼	⅛	Summit			12	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	SunCityI	.25	5.6		10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Sunair	.50r	5.0	11	7	10⅝	10	10	
21⅝	12½	Sundnc	.16	.8	27	152	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	SunshJr	.32	4.7	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	SupFdS	.40	2.2	9	10	18½	18¼	18½	
5½	2⅝	Supercr	.15	2.8	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	11½	SupInd	.20	1.4	7	47	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
11⅝	5⅝	SupSurg	.24	2.5	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Susqueh			5	42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	Susqh pf	1	8.1		6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	SutrMtg wt				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4	Synlov	.30b	4.6	13	22	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ¼
37⅝	16	Syntex	.70	1.9	13	1077	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
33½	17	SyscoCp	.48	1.6	9	55	30	29⅝	30	
27⅝	6⅝	SystEng			17	118	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
		— T—T—T —								
13¼	6¼	TEC	.40	3.8	11	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
5⅝	1½	TFI			19	9	3	3	3	— ¼
16⅝	10	TabPd	.20	1.4	10	4	14⅝	14½	14¼	+ ½
5⅝	4	Talleyln wt				6	5	5	5	
14⅝	7¼	Tannet	.20b	1.6	5	31	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅝	Tasty	1.20b	7.3	11	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
3¼	¾	TechSym			15	60	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	3	TechOp			16	8	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	TechTp	.07r	2.2	5	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Tectrol	.20	3.1	5	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	TelonR				7	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	7	TeleCm	.52	3.9	8	29	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
27½	17⅝	Telflex	.30	1.2	17	51	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅝
21⅝	9⅝	Telsci	.52	3.0	15	39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
6	1½	Tenna				75	4½	4¼	4⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt				25	3¼	3	3	
9	3	Tennay	.41t	6.8	12	20	6¼	6	6	— ¼
30½	14¼	Terodyn			13	15	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
10⅝	8½	TerraC	.80	8.9	12	60	9	8⅝	9	
17	10½	TetraT			12	25	13	12⅝	13	
16½	9⅝	TexAir	.16	1.1	7	146	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
25¼	13⅝	Textron wt				1	21	21	21	+1
1⅝	½	ThorCp				12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4	2	Thorofar			13	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	ThreeD	.20	4.8	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	11	Thrift	.60	3.2	5	25	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
7	2½	Tidwell			9	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
14¼	5½	ToppsG	.28	2.7	6	6	10½	10½	10½	
14⅝	7⅝	TotlPet	.20	1.5	15	200	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
8½	2½	TotPet wt				63	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry			18	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7¼	2⅛	TransLux			10	16	6½	6¼	6½	
9⅝	3	Tredwy	.20	2.6	11	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10	8⅝	TriSM	.60	6.5	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17⅝	6⅝	TriaCp	.15	1.0	10	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.3	10	19	10⅝	10½	10½	
9⅝	2⅝	TubaM				44	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	3¼	TwinFr	.15	2.6	8	13	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
		— U—U—U —								
11½	9⅝	U&I	.15t		53	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4½	3	UIP	.20	5.2	8	24	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	1½	UNA	.10	2.9	7	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7¼	4	URS	.32	4.4	9	5	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	UVInd wt				47	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Unimax			9	4	7	7	7	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Unimax pf				1	7	7	7	
16	9¼	UAirPd	.60b	4.0	10	10	15	14⅝	15	
3-16	1-32	UnBrd wt				155	1-16	1-32	1-32	
3⅝	1¼	UnFoods			6	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅝	1½	UNatCp			2	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	UNtCp pf				1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	9½	USBcpT	.25e	1.6	21	11	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
17⅝	10⅝	USFltr	.28	1.9	10	136	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
11	9	UnRltT	.80e	8.2	12	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	UnRltT wt				5	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	USRdlum				5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	USRbR	1	7.5	8	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5½	UnityB			18	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3	UnivClg	.05	1.1	4	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	11½	UnivRs	.32	2.3	8	37	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	UnivRu	.72	5.2	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
14⅝	6⅝	Valle's			8	4	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16	10½	Valmac	.80	4.8		341	u16⅝	15	16½	+1⅛
2⅝	2	ValueL	.01e	.4		3	2½	2½	2½	
16½	9⅝	VanDrn	.80	5.4	6	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
38¼	12	Veeco	.40	1.2	10	44	33⅝	32½	32½	— ½
4⅝	1⅝	Verit			7	19	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10¼	4⅝	Vernitrn			10	137	8½	7⅝	8½	+ ⅝
7	15-16	Vertiple			20	449	u 7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
3	1⅝	Vesely			63	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1⅝	VintageE			9	21	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
8	5⅝	Virco	.16b	2.1	5	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
12⅝	3	Vishay			12	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	2½	VisualG	.12	2.2	9	25	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
18¼	11⅝	Voplex	.52	3.6	5	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	VulcCp	.10e	2.4	5	16	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
16	7¼	Vulcinc	.68	5.1	5	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	
22½	12	Vulcinc pf	1	5.3		2	19	19	19	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
6	2⅝	WTC	.10	2.1	27	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	Wockht	.40b	4.8	7	51	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18½	6⅝	Wainoco			14	92	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	20⅝	Walco	.60b	2.4	7	2	25	24⅝	24⅝	
11⅝	5	WallcS	.28	2.8	12	17	10	9⅝	10	
33⅝	10⅝	Wang	.06	.2	19	70	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
33¼	7¼	Wang B	.16	.6	19	458	26⅝	25¼	26⅝	
17⅝	6½	Wards Co			5	21	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ¼
23⅝	3¼	WarnC pf1.05		.3		24	17	16½	17	
3⅝	2½	WshHm	.071	2.8	31	10	2½	2½	2½	
48⅝	28⅝	WshPost	.60	1.4	8	5	43½	43½	43½	
25½	22¼	WRIT	1.80	7.2	15	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	Watsco	.30	4.4	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Weiman			8	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12½	5½	WeldTuA				4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Wellco	.25	5.6	12	2	4½	4½	4½	
3½	1	WellsBen				22	3	2⅞	3	
8⅝	4⅝	WstChP				24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	19⅝	Wstburn	1a	3.2	6	48	31⅝	30	31⅝	+1⅛
18⅝	9½	WstFln	.32	1.8	4	43	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Whippny	.20	3.6		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	WhitCbl	.40	6.4	9	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Whitehall			7	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
¼	1-16	Whittakr wt				8	3-32	3-32	3-32	
8½	3	Wichita			14	27	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Wmhous	.50	4.2	6	10	12	12	12	
3⅝	3	WilsnB	.30	8.6	11	11	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Wincorp	.40	2.8	20	12	14⅝	14	14⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	3¼	Woodlnd			68	1	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9⅝	4¼	WkWear	.36	5.6	5	9	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7	Wrathr	.05e	.3	35	27	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1 7-16	⅛	WrightH			131	147	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	+1-16
26½	13	Wynnin	.48	1.9	9	18	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	WymBn	.64	4.3	10	77	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
17	13¼	ZeroCo	.40	2.7	9	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17½	6½	Zimmer	.24	1.7	6	18	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices October 4, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
147	Abitibi	$19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
500	Acklands	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
990	Agnico E	$8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
600	Agra Ind A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
023	Alta Gas A	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
443	Alta Nat	$45	44	45	+ ½
061	Algo Cent	$20½	20	20	—1
655	Am Barza	$36¼	35	35½	— ⅜
910	Andres W	$24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
500	Argus C pr	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
350	Atco A	$15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
147	BP Can	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
250	Banister C	$12½	12⅝	12½	
286	Bank N S	$21	20⅝	21	
538	Baton B	$14	14	14	— ⅛
300	Beth Cop A	$15½	15½	15½	— ½
780	Bralor Res	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
700	Bramalea	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
340	Brameda	172	167	172	+ 5
715	Brenda M	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
200	BCFP	$19½	18⅝	19½	+ ⅜
378	BC Phone	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
850	Brunswk	$5⅝	5	5⅛	
300	Budd Auto	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
754	Burns Fds	$17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
250	CAE A	$17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
286	Cad Frv	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
195	Cal Pow A	$39	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
105	Camflo	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
143	C Nor West	$10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
100	C Pakrs C	$23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
340	Can Perm	$19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
300	Can Trust A	$27	27	27	— ⅜
100	C Tung	$23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¼
120	CCablesy A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
150	Cdn Cel	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
301	CGE	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
199	CI Bk Com	$29	28⅝	28⅝	
242	Cdn Tire A	$27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
180	C Utilties	$16½	16½	16½	
200	Condel Oil	$21	21	21	
330	Cassiar	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
130	Celanese	390	385	385	
100	Chieftan D	$27	26⅝	27	
300	C Holiday	$8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
100	Con Distrb	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
355	Cons Gas	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
100	Con Fardy	315	305	310	— 5
100	Conwest	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Croigmt	400	390	390	—10
250	Crush Intl	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
50	Cyprus	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
60	Daon Dev	$12½	12¼	12⅝	— ⅜
00	Daon A	$7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
00	Denison	$79	78⅝	79	+ ⅝
10	Dicknsn	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
75	Dofasco A	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
40	Dom Store	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
150	Du Pont	$17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
43	East Mal	360	350	355	+ 5
140	Electro A	445	440	445	+ 5
00	Emco	$8	8	8	— ⅛
00	Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅝	6½	
00	Fibre Nik A	$34½	33½	34½	+1
00	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
40	Ford Cnda	$81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
00	Francana	$9⅝	9	9⅛	
00	Fraser A	$42½	42	42	+ ¼
00	Fruehauf	$11	11	11	
25	G M Res	400	400	400	
30	G Distrb A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
40	G Distrb w	215	215	215	— 4
00	Gibraltar	$6½	6¼	6⅛	+ ¼
00	Granduc	63	56	63	+ 7
4	GI Oil Sds	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16	GL Paper	$36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
25	Greyhnd	$21	21	21	
35	Hard Crp A	315	310	315	+ 5
00	Hawker A	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
75	Hayes D A	$10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
00	H Bay Co	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
75	IAC	$20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
50	Indal	$16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
00	Indusmin	$16	15½	16	
100	Inglis	$12½	12½	12½	
1600	Inland Gas	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5	Int Mogul	$5	5	5	— ½
6600	Int Pipe A	$17⅝	16⅞	17	
11000	Ivaco A	$11⅝	11¼	11¼	
920	Jannock B	$19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
8850	Kaiser Re	$15⅝	15	15⅝	
400	Kelsey H	$22½	22	22½	
29465	Kerr A A	$11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
55418	Labatt A	$24⅝	22	23	+ ⅜
300	Lab Min	$43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
6907	Lacana	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8875	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
4449	LL Lac	287	279	285	+15
1725	Lab Co A	$5	495	5	
1200	Lab Co B	470	460	460	
300	MICC	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
2314	Mclan H A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23596	MB Ltd	$24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
11660	Matami A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
900	McGraw H	$9	8⅝	9	
3885	Moore	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ½
3000	Murphy	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
13570	Nat Trust	$23¼	21¼	23	+1⅜
25873	Noranda A	$36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜
7959	Norcen	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	
4500	NTecm B w	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
600	Nowsco W	$26	26	26	+ ⅛
2535	Oakwood P	445	440	445	
2400	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12400	Orchan A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
9700	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7½	7½	
11720	Pamour A	$7⅝	7¼	7½	
1800	PanCan P	$35⅛	35	35	+ ¼
943	Patino N V	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4900	Pembina	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
158	Petrofina	$21½	21⅛	21⅝	
2155	Pine Point	$26⅝	25⅝	26	+ ½
14625	Placer	$26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜
1850	Ram	$8¼	8	8¼	
500	Redpath A	$16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
17844	Rd Stenhs A	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ¼
3420	Reichhold	$10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅜
157575	Revnu Prp	123	118	123	+ 6
1000	Roman	$29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
7108	Sceptre	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9180	Scotts A	$9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
7825	Shell Can	$15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
14386	Sherritt A	$8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
400	Siebens	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
100	Sigma	$42	42	42	
3056	Simpsons	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
675	Simpson S	$7⅝	7	7	— ¼
3500	Slater Stl	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
1410	Southm A	$26½	26⅝	26½	+ ¼
1250	St Brodcst	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
22101	Stelco A	$27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ½
7075	Steep R	380	375	380	+ 5
100	Talcorp A	$11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
200	Tara	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ½
3502	Teck Cor A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
7099	Teck Cor B	$8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
100	Teledyne	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
1872	Tex Can	$48¼	47⅝	47⅝	— ½
1963	Thom N A	$14¼	14½	14⅝	
4647	Tor Dm Bk	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
4460	Traders A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4775	Trns Mt A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22160	TrCan PL	$18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
3481	UGas A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
2637	Union Oil	$18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
2812	U Keno	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
2800	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
700	Un Carbid	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
1600	Van Der	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
5700	Vestgron	$12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
10300	Voyager P	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
1200	Weldwod	$19	18¾	18⅞	
13300	West Mine	$5⅛	490	5	— ⅛
5131	Weston	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
120	Woodwd A	$19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
3100	Yk Bear	$7⅛	7	7	
5400	Yukon C	260	255	260	+ 5

Total sales 4,312,182 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices October 4, 1978

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
700	AlgomaSt	$25¼	25	25⅛	
150	Asbestos	$48	48	48	+ ½
2630	Bnk Mont	$24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
2600	Basic Res	405	400	400	—5
748	Can Cem	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
1948	Dom Brdg	$26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1
900	Dom TxtA	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2700	FCA Int	330	320	325	
1025	Imasco	$36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
300	Laur Fin	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
410	Molson A	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
454	Molson B	$21¼	21¼	21¼	+1⅛
2733	Power Cp	$21½	20⅝	21½	+1
3542	Price Co	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
100	RollandA	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
200	RollandB	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
3100	Royal Bk	$35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
4650	RoyTr A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
4179	Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	
100	Zellers	$9	9	9	

Total sales 481,218 shares.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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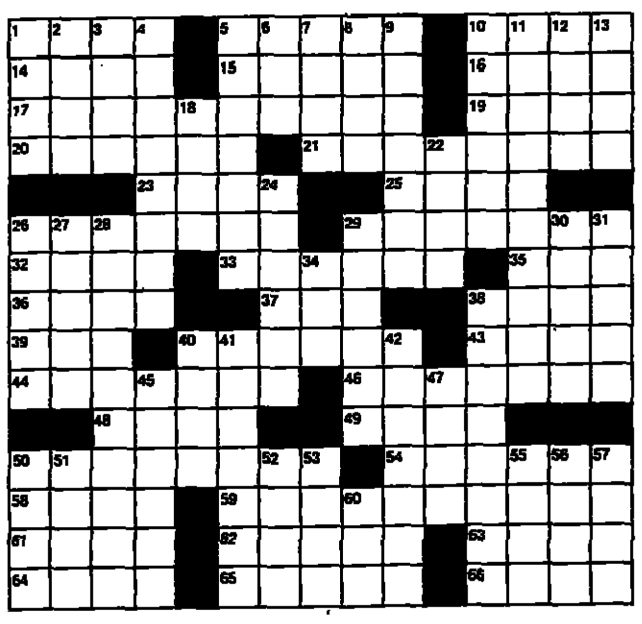

ACROSS

1 Drive down with light blows
5 Ornamental tag
10 Spindle on a cart
14 Vase-shaped jug
15 Garry or *Archie*
16 Bridle strap
17 Fear of strangers
19 Walked
20 Exam taker
21 Mile-square land units
23 Raison d'——
25 Hinged fastener
26 Most cunning
29 "—— eat cake"
32 Tara's locale
33 Boars' kin
35 "—— Maria"
36 Atlas material
37 Intend
38 Like a patriarch
39 Expression of distaste
40 Flexor muscle
43 Twining stem
44 Prepares for business after a holiday
46 Repeat
48 *Star in the Big Dipper*: Var.
49 Caper
50 Young actresses
54 Cause to be invalid
58 Covering for Caligula
59 Wood-engraving art
61 Burden
62 Expunge
63 Flag
64 Get set to be photographed
65 Staid; subdued
66 Father of Cainan

DOWN

1 Kind of book
2 Bide-——
3 "—— sana in corpore sano"
4 Part of a balanced diet
5 Where Emily Dickinson lived
6 Sticky stuff
7 *Tosses* underhand
8 Buffalo's county
9 Socrates, to Plato
10 Mary Cassatt was one
11 Strictest Christian fast
12 His share is largest
13 Dead and loose followers
18 Folk singer Seeger
22 Makes lace
24 Gazelles' late kin
26 Man's largest and longest bone
27 Storm, in Sedan
28 Abnormality, as in the case of Siamese twins
29 Clear
30 Reporter's assignment
31 "*First modern* opera" (by Cherubini)
34 *Pandowdy*
38 Annul; repeal
40 Dulles biographer
41 Important parts of reference books
42 Brandy-based cocktail
45 "In the soup" is one
47 N.Y. drama *critic*
50 Highway junction sign
51 —— avail
52 Novice
53 Where a pitcher's toe goes
55 Neat as ——
56 "Gave proof —— the night . . ."
57 "Dancing with Tears in My ——"
60 Sugar: Suffix

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Fair	MADRID	19	66	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	Fair
ANKARA	26	79	Fair	MILAN	17	63	Rain
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	-	-	N.A.
BEIRUT	-	-	N.A.	MOSCOW	2	36	Snow
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	9	48	Rain	NEW YORK	16	61	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	19	66	Overcast
BUCHAREST	23	73	Cloudy	OSLO	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Mist
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	ROME	19	66	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Overcast	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	15	59	Rain	TEL AVIV	29	84	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Overcast	TOKYO	23	73	Mist
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
HELSINKI	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WARSAW	16	61	Mist
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	61	Showers
LISBON	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	7	45	Rain
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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ADVERTISEMENT

October 4, 1978

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 708.50
—(d) Conbar	SF 664.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 585.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 707.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 15.33
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.72
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$8.60
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$5.52
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$0.97*
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.96*
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$18.95
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.20
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$29.83
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 272.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 347.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 55.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 66.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 389.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 107.50
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 22.50
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 70.40
FIDELITY (BERMUDA):	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$28.75
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$59.80
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$24.64
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$59.10
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$16.73
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.19
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£10.09
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£19.03
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$57.34
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$7.52
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$87.21
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$19.74
LLOYDS BANK INT POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 321.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 298.50
—(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$15.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd.	$10.00
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,569.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 969.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 301.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 46.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 399.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 220.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 67.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 60.11
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 59.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 64.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 115.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 93.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 52.75
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 74.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 235.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 126.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 195.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 13.55
—(d) Europafonds	DM 29.55
—(d) Unifonds	DM 20.10
—(d) Unirenta	DM 42.10
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 68.30

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.30
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$7.45
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.64
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 122.75
(w) CAMIT	$10.29
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$10.00
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,418.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$183.12*
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.97
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,113.85
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$8.25
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.60
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.58
(w) D.G.C.	$48.14
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.36
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$17.04
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$17.03
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,184.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$4,077.76
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$190.54
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$32.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,505.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 58.49
(d) Fonditalia	$12.53
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 44.16
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.41
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$ 9.05
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$269.42
(I) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$30.22
(d) Icofund	$11.14
(d) Indosuez Multibonds	$108.42
(d) Interfund S.A.	$10.57
(w) Intermarket Fund	$144.52
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 8,132.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$24.41
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$48.90
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.46
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.46
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$30.42
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$49.99
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$48.02
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,573*
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$12.40
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$40.98
(I) Leverage Cap. Hold	$45.79
(w) Luxfund	$25.95
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.23
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.79
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.14
(w) Nippon Fund	$21.53
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.41
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$5.65
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$30.81
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,931.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 914.00
(d) Sofe Fund	$5.22
(d) Sofe Trust Fund	$10.55
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 73.50
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 104.50
(w) Soros Fund	$540.35
(w) Talent Global Fund	$12.07
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$52.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$71.42
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(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.93
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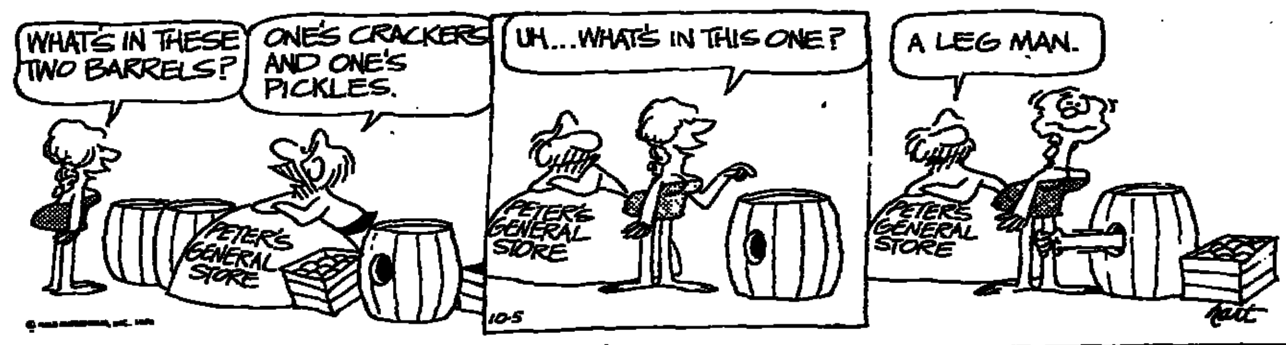

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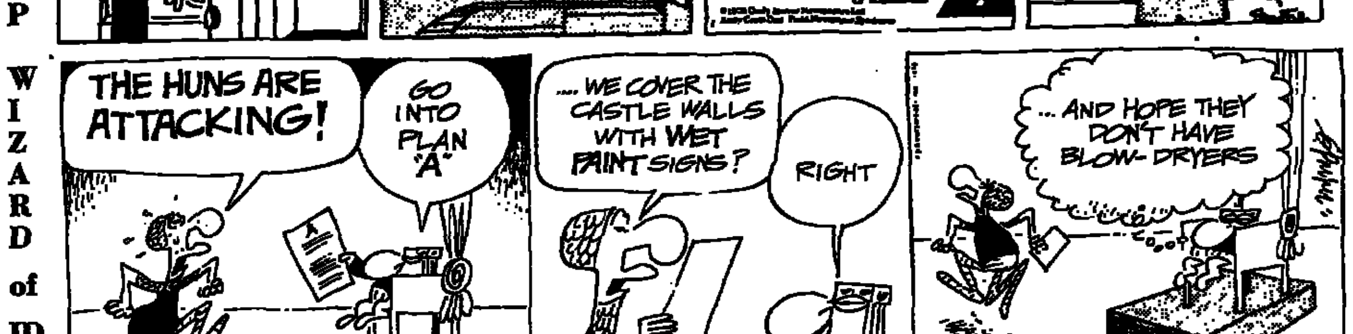
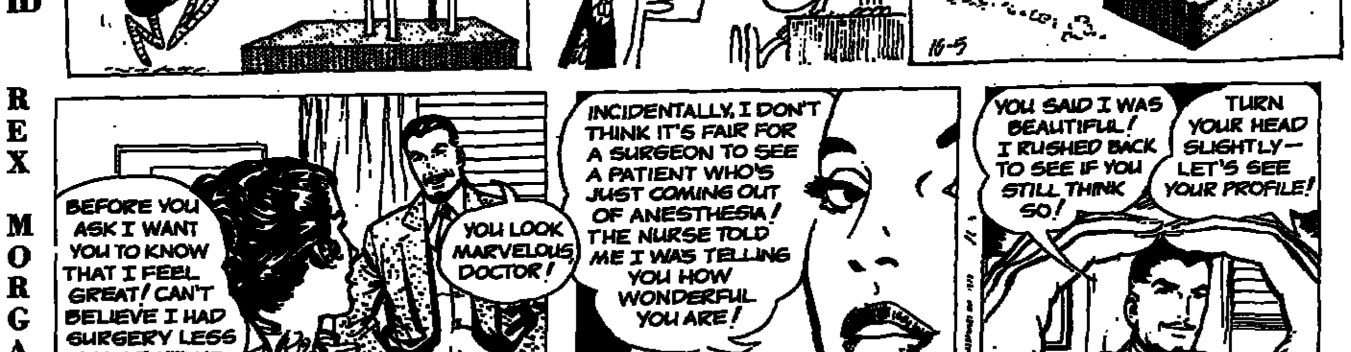


REX MORGAN



RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

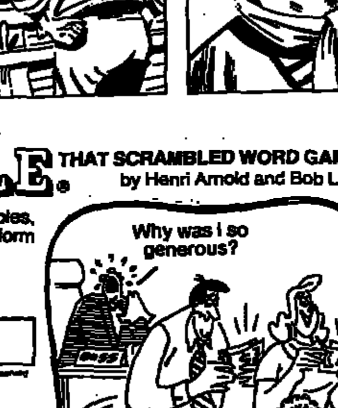
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUBOA

SCOUF

LOOSAN

DAPRON



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " ◯◯◯◯ "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: ADULT LINEN PONCHO INFANT
Answer: What you have to take into consideration these days when you have your tires pumped up—INFLATION

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MOM! I RODE TOMMY'S BICYCLE ALL THE WAY FROM HIS PLACE TO MR. WILSON'S BIG TREE!"

Imprimé par P.I.O - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC NO. 2

By David Wallechinsky and Irving Wallace. Morrow. Hardcover, $19.95. 1416 pp. Bantam. Paperback. $9.95.

Reviewed by Joseph McLellan

THERE is no useful purpose served in informing me that milk can be pasteurized by keeping it at 161 degrees Fahrenheit for 15 seconds; or that Wild Bill Hickock was originally called "Duck Bill" because of "his long nose and protruding lip"; or that the Dowager Empress of China had nails four inches long on some of her fingers. No purpose, that is, except that of pure entertainment, which is a lofty purpose indeed — made loftier, perhaps by the cherished illusion that in gathering such trivia from Wallace *pere* and Wallechinsky *fils* I am learning something.

For those who share the curious idea that time spent acquiring useless information is somehow more morally uplifting than time spent playing cards or watching old movies on television or lying on a beach, "The People's Almanac No.2," like its predecessor (from which it differs completely in content) and like its cousin, "The Book of Lists," offers a plentitude of richly diverse satisfactions. One may learn, for example, about "a New England composer named Greeler" who set the entire U.S. Constitution, including the preamble and Bill of Rights, to music for the American Centennial. And considering that the work would take six hours to perform, the few seconds needed to read about it are probably the best way of getting to know about it. A page later, there is the story of a mob in Erwin, Tenn. that lynched an elephant named Mary who had run amok and killed a man, and not long after that we encounter the ingenious William G. Hall of Shrewsbury, England, who committed suicide by boring eight holes in his head with an electric drill.

There are almanacs grimly dedicated to the conveying of useful information, such as the speed of light and the population of Switzerland. "The People's Almanac No. 2" is not entirely uncontaminated with such material, but it strives nobly and with considerable success to temper such usefulness. The information on pasteurizing milk, for example, is contained not in an article on milk or on pasteurization, where a person of utilitarian motivation might find it, but in a short list of things that can be done in 15 seconds.

One thing that can be done in 15 seconds, by simply opening this book at random, is to learn something that you had not known before and that you are happier — if not better — for having learned. For example, (now opening book at random to page 903) Sears Roebuck sold a 1902-model wood-burning stove (presumably cast iron; it weighed 415 pounds) for only $14.95.

The avid reader, appalled at the loss of a single second that might be devoted to soaking up such trivia, will find this compendium a delight even though it is a bit bulky to carry around for use in odd moments such as waiting for elevators. But it also has long sections for those who like to sit down and take the time to chew and digest some sustained reading. There is, for example, a splendidly miscellaneous 31-page section on human behavior that includes accounts of half a dozen intriguing experiments, a biography of Hermann Rorschach, a discussion on phrenology, a page and a half on the strange habits of some famous people and nearly two pages on the dreams of other famous people, more than two pages on the psychological aspects of various colors and a brief but searching essay on what happens to us while we sleep.

For some readers, there will be a special cost-effectiveness in the opening essay in the human behavior section, which contains summaries of 16 popular self-help books, including "How to Win Friends and Influence People," "Games People Play," "The Primal Scream," "Winning through Intimidation" and "Your Erroneous Zones."

There are 31 other sections, dedicated with a similarly random zeal to such subjects as money, history, the universe, love and sex, communications media, lists (naturally), health, Americana, death, unexplained phenomena and other topics. One section is a collection of essays, including one on how close our society approaches that of Orwell's "1984."

In many ways, the most interesting section of the book is the final one, which is composed of highly miscellaneous material sent in by readers of the first "People's Almanac." These items range from an extended essay on the deficiencies of the standard typewriter keyboard to a suggestion that rape victims should prosecute their assailants for the more easily provable crime of indecent exposure.

Unlike most almanacs, which confine themselves unimaginatively to reality, this one also includes rather detailed biographies of Dr. Victor Frankenstein, Mary Worth, Mr. Spock of the starship "Enterprise" and several other "people who never were — yet live today." They coexist well with the biographies of such figures as David Rice Atchison, who may have been president of the United States for one day (March 4, 1849) because Polk's term had expired and Taylor refused to sworn in on a Sunday.

This is, in sum, a most heterogeneous and unpredictable volume, certain to contain something to interest almost anyone who reads at all and likely to provide the true lover of serendipity and trivia with years of literary nibbling. It is the kind of book where one happily discovers Thomas Jefferson's recipe for vanilla ice cream on the same page with Toulouse-Lautrec's lemon pie. If it does not tell you the mean temperature of Cap d'Antibes in October (and frankly, I don't know whether it does or not) it is likely to make you forget that that's what you were looking for.

Joseph McLellan is on the staff of The Washington Post.

©Washington Post

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	R	C	A		O	S	M	A	N		S	A	F	E
D	E	A	F		L	E	U	C	O		A	T	O	M
O	S	S	A		E	A	S	T	E	R	N	E	R	S
R	E	T	R	O	G	R	E	S	S	E	D			
S	W	E	E	P						A	W	O	L	S
			W	E	L	T	Y		G	R	I	V	E	T
A	S	H	E		O	H	A	R	E		C	O	N	E
H	E	E	L		G	A	L	E	N		H	I	T	E
O	P	A	L		A	T	T	A	R		I	D	O	L
M	A	R	T	I	N		A	M	E	N	S			
E	L	T	O	N						E	L	I	T	E
			A	R	I	S	T	O	P	H	A	N	E	S
C	H	A	R	I	O	T	E	E	R		N	U	N	S
H	E	L	M		T	I	A	R	A		O	R	E	E
E	X	E	S		A	R	R	A	Y		S	E	T	S

BBC to Televise Major Programs Of Music, Dance

LONDON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. will televise its most ambitious program ever of music and opera productions this autumn, Humphrey Burton, head of BBC Television's music and arts, has announced.

Productions of "Lohengrin" from Munich, "Die Meistersinger" from Stockholm, "Dido and Aeneas" from Aix-en-Provence and "Albert Herring" from St. Louis are planned, as well as British productions of "Cosi Fan Tutte" and "The Makropoulos Case."

In addition, the BBC plans a special "opera month" next spring, a television relay of several major ballet productions, and in November, a 12-program "Schubert week" to mark the 150th anniversary of the composer's death.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South could have jumped to four hearts when his partner responded one no-trump to one heart, but he kept slam prospects alive by jumping to three clubs. Three diamonds by North at this point would have suggested diamond length, but three spades could not be natural since North had not responded one spade. North was attempting to show a maximum no-trump response with a fine club fit and some spade strength. This led the partnership to six hearts, an excellent contract.

It might appear that the slam was due for defeat, since East can hold up club ace until the third round of the suit and the spade finesse is due to fail. But a neat maneuver was available.

To win the opening diamond lead in the dummy would force South to make a premature discard. South correctly ruffed in his hand, drew trumps, and led the club queen. When this was allowed to win he continued with the jack and played the king from the dummy.

East knew the club position, for his partner had played high-low in clubs to show a doubleton, but he was helpless. If he had taken the ace South would have been able to discard two spades on dummy's winners. East chose to duck, his best chance, and South now made use of the diamond ace for a club discard. He then took the spade finesse and claimed the slam when West produced the king.

With this line of play South was safe against any three-two club division. Barring an immediate club ruff, the only danger was that East began with four or five clubs including the ace. Even in that case, the contract could be made by guessing the location of the spade king. South does not overtake on the second club play and East ducks. Persevering with clubs will succeed when East has the spade king, but South will probably judge that West has that card. He leads spades from his hand and manages to throw his club loser on the diamond ace.

NORTH
♠ Q 10 5
♡ 6 3
◇ A 8 4
♣ K 10 7 4 2

WEST (D)
♠ K 8 3 2
♡ 8 5
◇ Q J 10 7 2
♣ 8 4

EAST
♠ 9 6 4
♡ 4 2
◇ K 9 6 5 3
♣ A 9 3

SOUTH
♠ A J 7
♡ A K Q J 10 9 7
◇ —
♣ Q J 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 Heart
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	3 Club
Pass	3 Spade	Pass	4 Heart
Pass	5 Club	Pass	6 Heart
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond queen.

هكذا من الأصل

Royals Crush Yankees To Even Playoff Series

From Wire Dispatches

ANSAS CITY, Oct. 4 — Larry a, once ridiculed by Billy Mar- the former Yankee manager, his revenge today with 6 1-3 ngs of strong pitching as the sas City Royals evened the erican League playoffs with a victory over New York.

ixteen hours after their most barrassing performance of the son at home, the Royals unced back with a 16-hit attack t featured a rare two-run homer Fred Patek and two runs batted piece by Frank White and Dar- Porter to send the best-of-five ies back to New York tied at one ne each.

While the Royal bats came to life r being silenced on two hits in a loss last night, it was the pitch- of the left-handed Gura that kept the Yankees in check for most of the game.

Gura, a former Yankee once called a "batting practice" pitcher by Martin, had been roughed up by the Yankees in four previous playoff appearances, but this time he stopped them with off-speed pitches before tiring in the seventh. He also stopped Reggie Jackson's streak of reaching base in post-season games at 12.

By the time the Yankee bats got going, the Royals had built a 5-0 lead against Ed Figueroa and Dick Tidrow. That cushion proved to be enough as Marty Pattin and Al Hrabosky protected the lead over the last 2 2-3 innings.

Patek homered into the left field bleachers during a three-run seventh inning, when Kansas City broke open the game. That uprising was punctuated by a near-fight on the field and confusion among players and umpires about the number of outs in the inning.

With Kansas City leading, 5-2, the inning started routinely enough as Porter flied out to right field. Pete LaCock followed with a double off the right field wall, then Clint Hurdle sent a long drive that backed Jackson to the fence in right.

Good Hit, No Field

Jackson tried for a leaping catch, but the ball fell for a triple, scoring LaCock. Willie Wilson ran for Hurdle, and with the Yankees' infield drawn in for a play at the plate, Al Cowens bounced to third baseman Graig Nettles. The throw to catcher Thurman Munson was in plenty of time, but Wilson barrelled into Munson, sending him flying although he held onto the ball for the out.

When Munson recovered, he began to move toward Wilson, apparently angered by the collision. Players from both dugouts began moving slowly toward the two, awaiting Munson's next move. The catcher exchanged angry words with the runner but turned away as the home plate umpire, Rich Garcia, positioned himself between the two players in an effort to keep order.

With the capacity crowd 41,158 howling, both teams returned to their benches and Patek stepped to the plate. At 5-foot-4-inches, he hardly seemed a power threat, but the shortstop reached the left field seats for a two-run homer and an 8-2 Kansas City lead.

White then grounded out for the third out of the inning, but nobody on the field seemed to realize it. The nine Yankees in the field stayed at their positions and George Brett, the next Kansas City hitter, moved toward the batter's box. The umpires also maintained their positions.

Finally, someone on the Yankees' bench apparently realized that the Royals had made three outs and began shouting at umpire Garcia. Now the players began leaving the field as Garcia walked toward the Yankees' dugout, arms outstretched as if to say counting each inning's outs was not his job.

Two Left on Base

The Yankees knocked out Pattin in the eighth and picked up their last two runs on four singles, including Chris Chambliss' fourth of the game — tying a playoff series record. Hrabosky, ace of the Kansas City bullpen, surrendered two of the hits, but ended the rally by retiring pinch hitter Gary Thomasson on a grounder, leaving two Yankees stranded.

The Royals, who had seemed so flat when they lost the opening game of the series, came out flying today.

They picked up a run off Figueroa in the first inning on singles by Brett and Amos Otis and a sacrifice fly by Porter. Then, in the second, they bunched five singles and an error by shortstop Bucky Dent for four runs.

Jackson's Hitting Marks First Game

ANSAS CITY, Oct. 4 (UPI) — ggie Jackson's three hits, includ- a three-run homer, led the New rk Yankees to a 7-1 rout of the nsas City Royals in the first me of the American League yoffs here last night.

Jackson, the hero of last year's orld Series when he hit five mers — including three in the fi- l game — was on base all five nes at bat. He led a 16-hit attack ainst starter Dennis Leonard and ree relievers.

Serving as the designated hitter, ckson doubled in the third inning d scored the Yankees' second n, but his big hit came in the hth when he put away reliever Hrabosky's second pitch for a ree-run homer to seal the victory r the Yankees.

Two Surprise Pitchers

Jackson's batting was matched y the surprising pitching of Jim eattie and Ken Clay, who com- ined on a two-hitter to hand the oyals a severe jolt to their hopes f unseating the Yankees as world hampions.

Because of the Yankees' diso- iented pitching situation after heir pennant race with the Red Sox, they were forced to go with Beattie, a 6-9 pitcher during the regular season and belted soundly in his two starts against the Royals.

He allowed only two hits — a checked-swing single by Al Cowens in the fifth and a double by George Brett in the sixth — before his con- rol deserted him. Clay came on with the bases loaded in the sixth and got Hal McRae on a sacrifice fly, to score a run, and Cowens on a grounder to second.

Clay did not allow a hit over the last three innings and the Royals did not get a runner past first base after the sixth.

New York, meanwhile, roughed up Leonard for eight hits in the first four innings. The only thing that saved the 21-game winner from an early exit was the Yankees' inability to come through with that one big hit in the clutch. They stranded eight runners over the first five innings.

As it was, they used their extra-base power to build an early 2-0 lead. After Graig Nettles flied out with two runners on in the first inning to end a threat, Roy White doubled with one out in the second and scored on Bucky Dent's two-out single to center.

Off the Fences

Leonard got the first two batters in the third, but Jackson lined a double off the right-center field wall and scored when Nettles tripled off the fence in right.

Leonard didn't last past the first batter in the fifth. Lou Piniella singled to start the inning and left-hander Steve Mingori relieved and was shelled. After Piniella moved to second on a passed ball by Darrell Porter, Jackson walked and, one out later, Chris Chambliss hit a run-scoring single to right.

Mingori got White to pop out, but Brian Doyle, who batted only .192 this season, lined a single to right to score another run.

Hooton Is Lasorda's Pet And His Best Salvage Job

By Scott Ostler

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 — Several reporters were in the hall outside the Dodger clubhouse, listening as manager Tom Lasorda delivered a polished anecdote. Lasorda was rolling along, his audience hanging on every word, when suddenly, well before his punchline, the reporters began laughing.

Puzzled, Lasorda stopped in midsentence, glanced over his shoulder and did a double-take. There was Burt Hooton, executing a perfect Tom Lasorda — thumbs hooked in belt, stomach thrust forward in imitation of Lasorda's paunch, head and cap tilted back, body rocking slowly to and fro.

With Hooton around, Lasorda has his problems.

The manager has a huge photo poster of his own face hanging on his office wall. Dozens of players, movie stars and assorted visitors have autographed the poster in the blank area surrounding the face. Except for Hooton, whose signature, in thick black marker pen, is scribbled across Lasorda's nose.

Such antics might tend to rankle manager, except that Lasorda oves Hooton. Also, Lasorda loves o win, and Hooton (19-10) has een the big winner for the Dodgers this season. He finished ied for third in the league in victo- ies (with Phil Niekro, both behind Gaylord Perry and Ross Grimsley) and fifth in earned run average 2.71).

Going in First Game

Hooton, who was scheduled to tart the first playoff game against he Philadelphia Phillies tonight, urned in a solid performance every fth day.

In four Dodger seasons he is 60- 39, and many consider him the best Dodger pitcher. Yet, he is best nown for his emotional blowup on he mound in Philadelphia last year n the league playoff, when an mpire's call didn't go his way.

A thread of negativism runs hrough Hooton's comments. That's the nature of the man, and n some ways it's a carryover from is four years with the Chicago Cubs, where whatever confidence e had built up in sensational high chool and college careers slid lownhill. His Cub record was 34- 4.

"I was used to pitching well, and when I did, to winning," he says. 'My first year at Chicago [1972] I itched 220 innings, had a 2.81 ERA and an 11-14 record. That was a big shock to me. That's not he way it's supposed to work. There were people running things here who didn't instill confidence n individuals, and who stripped ou of any that you had. I liked Chicago, but the organization is not what I imagined a big league organization to be. It was just a big letdown."

Hooton responded by sulking, losing games and gaining weight.

"We were playing the Cubs in 1974," said Lasorda, who was then a Dodger coach. "I saw Burt and my mind drifted back to '71, when the Cubs sent him to the minors for a short stay and he pitched against my Spokane team and struck out 16. He was the finest-looking pitcher I'd ever seen come out of college. I told Al [Campanis, the Dodger general manager], 'This guy couldn't get that bad in three years.' Al said he would try to get him," which he did in a trade in May, 1975.

First, Lasorda invited Hooton to pitch for his team in 1974 in the Dominican Republic and turned the winter into a sort of boot camp for Hooton, who sweated off 25 pounds and gained a few ounces of confidence.

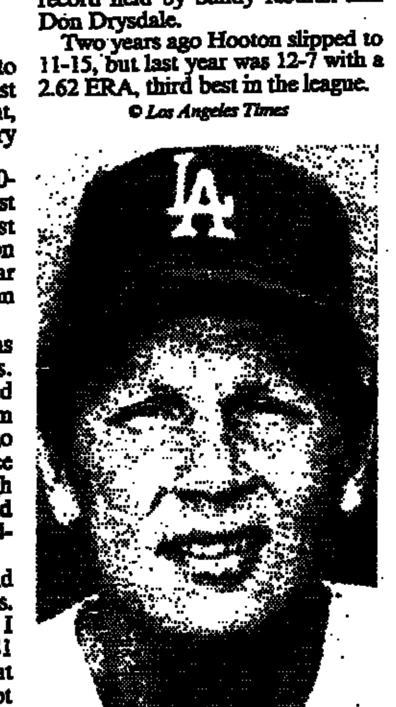
Sleepy, Growing Sleepy

He also worked with the Dodger pitching coach, Red Adams, and finally, he visited a hypnotist. Hooton, who outwardly appears relaxed to a point of near slumber, said the hypnotist helped calm his inner tensions.

The rebuilding project worked wonders on Hooton's mind and body. He reeled off 12 straight victories in 1975, breaking the club record held by Sandy Koufax and Don Drysdale.

Two years ago Hooton slipped to 11-15, but last year was 12-7 with a 2.62 ERA, third best in the league.

© *Los Angeles Times*



Burt Hooton

United Press International

Fred Patek, the Kansas City shortstop, leaps to elude Thurman Munson on a force at second base.

WHA Preview: Jets and Whalers Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (UPI) — The World Hockey Association returns for its seventh season Oct. 13 without two of its Swedish stars, Anders Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson, without the Houston Aeros and without its long-sought merger with the National Hockey League. Nonetheless, the WHA survives and that is noteworthy in itself.

The league this season will have one seven-team division because of the disbanding of Houston. The Aeros, league champions in 1973-74 and 1974-75, dropped out when their attendance fell 39,027 to 315,698.

The remaining teams are three Canadian teams — the defending champion Winnipeg Jets, Edmonton Oilers and Quebec Nordiques — and four U.S.-based teams — the New England Whalers, Indianapolis Racers, Cincinnati Stingers and Birmingham Bulls.

Defections in Winnipeg

Winnipeg lost four players to the NHL. Center Nilsson and right wing Hedberg each signed for $650,000 a year with the New York Rangers, backup goalie Gary Bromley signed with Vancouver and left wing Dan Labraaten went to Detroit.

The Jets dominated the league last year and general manager Rudy Pilous believes the losses, in addition to easing the team's budget, will not be that difficult to make up.

"I feel the team will pull together a bit harder without the Swedish players," Pilous says. "We have secured most of the better Houston players and they should fill the gaps much more cheaply and probably nearly as well."

Bobby Hull returns at age 39 to lead a strong attack that includes Kent Nilsson, last season's rookie of the year, Don Larway, Willie Lindstrom, Peter Sullivan and Bobby Guindon, the most valuable player in the playoffs.

Joining them from Houston will be forwards Morris Lukowich, Terry Ruskowski, Steve West and John Gray.

Joe Daley, who alternated in goal with Bromley last season, returns and will be backed by a Finnish import, Markus Mattsson. An able defense is headed by 34-year-old Lars-Erik Sjoberg and Barry Long.

Bill Dineen, the former Houston coach, takes over at New England, the WHA's most attractive U.S. franchise and runner-up to Winnipeg last season.

Gordie Howe, the 50-year-old hockey legend, returns for another year after leading New England in scoring last season with 34 goals and 96 points. He joins son Mark on a line centered by Andre LaCroix, the WHA's all-time leading scorer. LaCroix was acquired from Winnipeg, which had picked him up from Houston.

The Whalers, the league's least-scored-on team last year, again relies on a defense led by Rick Ley and Gordie Roberts. With Al Smith, Louis Levasseur and former Birmingham Bull John Garrett in goal, the Whalers own the WHA's best group of goaltenders.

The one WHA team the NHL desires is Edmonton, which led the WHA in attendance last year (10,235 average) and would be a logical stop for NHL teams traveling between Toronto and Vancouver. Glen Sather has built the Oilers into contenders in one year.

Dave Dryden and Ed Walsh, a former Montreal farmhand, are the goalies. They are protected by such quality defensemen as Al Hamilton and Paul Shmyr but Sather needs help from his other defenders to cut down on the 307 goals allowed last year.

The bulk of the scoring is handled by Ron Chipperfield with able assistance from Bill Flett, Dennis Sobchuk and newcomer Stan Weir, formerly of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Quebec, league champions two years ago, hopes to rebound from last season's rash of injuries. Marc Tardif, the league's most valuable player and leading scorer, teams on a high-scoring line with Christian Bordeleau and Real Cloutier.

The Nordiques need improvement on defense and from goalies Richard Brodeur and Jim Corsi. The defense was hobbled by injuries last year.

The Expected Also-Rans

Bringing up the league's rear will be Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Birmingham.

Pat Stapleton is the new coach in Indianapolis, where he once starred, but the Racers unloaded a number of high-salaried players, leaving 17-year-old rookie Wayne Gretsky as the main attraction. Gretsky became another of the WHA's underage players when he signed a 7-year, $2.5-million contract.

Richie Leduc is the Racers' big scorer and Stapleton added Gary Smith in goal.

Floyd Smith, the Buffalo Sabres' former coach, assumes command in Cincinnati, which nearly folded in the off-season. Robbie Ftorek and Rick Dudley handle the scoring but the Stingers' defense is almost nil. The loss of Stapleton leaves Smith virtually without a quality defenseman.

Birmingham will continue its brawling style of hockey to draw the fans in Alabama. Its new coach, John Brophy, a notorious fighter in the defunct Eastern Hockey League, will supply plenty of know-how in that regard. It won't help the Bulls improve their standing, however.

Owner John Bassett signed six underage juniors and the four defensemen among them may see regular action. Paul Henderson is the top returning forward.

Pennant Playoffs

(Best-of-Five)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Friday's Game
Kansas City (Splittorff 19-13) at New York (Hunter, 12-6), afternoon

Saturday's Game
Kansas City at New York, night, if necessary

Sunday's Game
Kansas City at New York, night, if necessary

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Wednesday's Game
Los Angeles (Hooton 19-10) at Philadelphia (Christenson 13-14), night

Thursday's Game
Los Angeles (John 17-10) at Philadelphia (Ruthven 15-11), night

Friday's Game
Philadelphia (Carlton 16-13) at Los Angeles (Sutton 15-11), night

Saturday's Game
Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Sunday's Game
Philadelphia at Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Playoff Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Tuesday's Game

New York	011 020 030	7	16	0
Kansas City	000 001 000	1	2	2

Beattie, Clay (6) and Munson; Leonard, Mingori (5), Hrabosky (8), Bird (9) and Porter. W—Beattie (1-0). L—Leonard (0-1). HR—New York, Jackson (1).

Wednesday's Game

New York	000 000 220	4	12	1
Kansas City	140 000 32x	10	16	1

Figueroa, Tidrow (2), Lyle (7) and Munson; Gura, Pattin (7), Hrabosky (8) and Porter. W—Gura, 1-0. L—Figueroa, 0-1. HR—Kansas City, Patek (1).

Griffith Regrets Racist Remarks

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Calvin Griffith, the Minnesota Twins owner, has apologized to the community for making what were regarded as racist remarks.

In Kansas City for the American League playoffs last night, Griffith issued a formal apology, expressing deep regret for offending anyone on the Twins club.

The uproar resulted from a Griffith appearance at a Lions Club meeting, which he said he was assured was off the record. The Minneapolis Tribune carried an article quoting Griffith as saying he moved the Washington Senators to Minnesota in 1961 after learning there were only 15,000 blacks in the Twin Cities because not many blacks go to baseball games.

NHL Exhibitions

Tuesday's Games
Detroit 7, New England (WHA) 5
Los Angeles 7, St. Louis 2
Minnesota 4, Edmonton (WHA) 2
N.Y. Islanders 7, Toronto 4
Quebec (WHA) 3, Pittsburgh 0
Maine (AHL) 7, Washington 1

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Cut Randy McGilberry, pitcher, to reach 25-man roster for the playoffs. Activated Joe Zdeb, outfielder, for the playoffs to replace Jerry Terrell, infielder.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Activated Brian Doyle, second baseman, for the playoffs to replace Willie Randolph, second baseman.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Acquired Rico Carty, designated hitter, from the Oakland A's for an undisclosed amount of cash.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Waived Keith Starr, forward.

INDIANA PACERS—Announced that the Milwaukee Bucks have agreed to accept a 1979 first-round draft choice as compensation for the signing of Alex English, forward, by the Pacers.

NEW JERSEY NETS—Waived Rich Laurel, forward.

NEW YORK KNICKS—Cut Dean Tolson and Hugo Cabrera, forwards.

SAN ANTONIO SPURS—Waived Mo Layton, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Steve Mike-Mayer, placekicker. Waived John Leypoldt, placekicker.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Brian Peets, tight end.

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Signed Ike Thomas, defensive back.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

ATLANTA FLAMES—Sent Brian O'Connell and Tim Bernhardt, goalies; Rick Hodgson, Jean Bernier and Gord Wappel, defensemen; Dave Morrison, Brian Hill, Boyd Anderson, Bill Jobson, Mike Penasse, Jim Wiley and Jim McRae, forwards, to Tulsa of the Central Hockey League. Sent Joe Cartevale and Peri Blaikov, forwards, to Muskegon of the International Hockey League. Sent Mark Green, forward, to Philadelphia of the American Hockey League. Released Fred Williams and Robert Sullivan, forwards.

VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Assigned Normand Lapointe, goalie; Dave Morrow, Larry Goodenough, and Sheldon Kannegiesser, defensemen; and Steve Hazlett, Rod Tudor, Stu Ostlund, Rob Flockhart, Brad Smith and Brad Gassoff, forwards, to Dallas of the Central Hockey League. Assigned Gerry Minor and Dave Ross, forwards, to Fort Wayne of the International Hockey League.

Batting Averages For the Season

National League

TEAM BATTING

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct
Chicago	5526	664	1459	72	610	.264
LosAngeles	5401	720	1419	148	678	.263
Houston	5458	605	1407	70	556	.258
Philadelphia	5449	708	1402	132	660	.257
Pittsburgh	5405	684	1390	115	631	.257
Cincinnati	5391	710	1378	136	671	.256
Montreal	5530	633	1404	121	588	.254
SanDiego	5324	591	1337	75	548	.251
St.Louis	5415	600	1351	78	569	.250
SanFrancisco	5359	613	1328	117	575	.248
NewYork	5434	607	1330	86	561	.245
Atlanta	5381	600	1311	123	557	.244

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
250 or more at bats

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct
Parker Pgh	581	102	194	30	117	.334
Buckner Chi	446	49	144	5	74	.323
Garvey LA	637	88	201	20	111	.316
JCruz Htn	565	79	178	10	83	.315
Richards SD	550	90	171	4	45	.311
Winfield SD	584	88	181	24	97	.310
Madlock SF	447	76	138	15	44	.309
Ivie SF	318	34	98	11	55	.308
Clark SF	592	90	181	25	98	.306
Rose Cin	655	103	198	7	53	.302
Burroughs Atl	488	72	147	23	77	.301
Concepcion Cin	565	76	170	6	68	.301
Howe Htn	416	46	123	7	55	.296
Cabell Htn	660	92	195	7	71	.295
RSmith LA	447	82	132	29	93	.295
Cromartie Mtl	607	76	179	10	56	.295
Stargell Pgh	390	61	115	28	97	.295
Bowa Phi	654	78	192	3	43	.294
Perez Mtl	544	63	158	14	78	.290
EValntine Mtl	570	75	165	25	76	.289
Whitfield SF	488	70	141	10	32	.289
Puhl Htn	585	87	169	3	35	.289
Griffey Cin	614	90	177	10	64	.288
Watson Htn	462	51	133	14	79	.288
GMaddox Phi	598	62	172	11	68	.288
Simmons StL	516	70	148	21	80	.287
Boone Phi	433	48	123	11	62	.284
Matthews Atl	474	75	134	18	62	.283
Russell LA	620	73	175	3	46	.282
Foster Cin	604	97	170	40	120	.281
Hebner Phi	406	61	122	17	71	.280
Templeton StL	647	82	181	2	47	.280
Taveras Pgh	654	81	182	0	38	.278
Hendrick StL	493	66	137	20	75	.278
DeJesus Chi	620	104	172	3	35	.277
Parrish Mtl	520	68	144	15	70	.277
Murcer Chi	499	65	138	9	64	.277
Lopes LA	586	92	162	17	58	.276
Gamble SD	375	47	103	7	48	.275
Mazzilli NY	542	77	148	16	61	.273
Milner Pgh	295	40	80	6	38	.271
JMartin Phi	266	40	72	9	36	.271
Cey LA	552	84	149	23	83	.270
Ott Pgh	379	49	102	9	35	.269
McBride Phi	473	68	127	10	49	.268
Gross Chi	347	34	93	1	39	.268
Horner Atl	323	51	86	23	63	.266
SHendrsn NY	587	85	156	10	66	.266
Kingman Chi	396	65	105	28	79	.265
Luzinski Phi	540	85	143	35	101	.265
Stearns NY	477	65	126	15	73	.264
Mumphry StL	367	41	96	2	38	.262
Garner Pgh	528	66	138	10	66	.261
Trillo Chi	553	52	144	4	53	.260
Bench Cin	392	52	102	23	73	.260
Herndon SF	471	52	122	1	32	.259
Royster Atl	529	67	137	2	35	.259
DBaker LA	519	60	134	11	65	.258
OSmith SD	586	70	151	1	46	.258
EMaddox NY	389	43	100	2	39	.257
Foli NY	413	37	106	1	26	.257
Biittner Chi	343	32	88	4	50	.257
Montanez NY	609	66	156	17	97	.256
Carter Mtl	533	76	136	20	72	.255
KHrnandz StL	542	90	138	11	64	.255
Speier Mtl	500	48	127	5	50	.254
Monday LA	340	53	86	19	57	.253
Dawson Mtl	609	84	154	25	72	.253
Cash Mtl	658	66	166	3	43	.252
Schmidt Phi	513	93	129	21	77	.251
Office Atl	404	40	101	9	40	.250
Driessen Cin	524	68	131	16	70	.250
Almon SD	402	39	100	0	21	.249
Youngblod NY	266	40	66	7	30	.248
BRobinson Pgh	499	70	123	14	80	.246
Gilbreath Atl	325	22	80	3	31	.246
Reitz StL	541	40	133	10	75	.246
RMetzger SF	358	28	88	0	23	.246
Stennett Pgh	333	29	81	3	35	.243
Evans SF	547	82	133	20	78	.243
Hill SF	358	20	87	3	36	.243
Ontiveros Chi	276	34	67	1	22	.243
Pocoroba Atl	289	21	70	6	34	.242
FGonzalez SD	340	28	82	2	28	.241
Bonnell Atl	304	35	73	1	16	.240
Morales StL	456	44	109	4	46	.239
Flynn NY	533	37	126	8	36	.236
Morgan Cin	441	68	104	13	74	.236
LeMaster SF	272	24	64	1	14	.235
North LA	302	54	71	0	9	.235
Moreno Pgh	515	95	121	2	33	.235
Randle NY	437	53	102	2	35	.233
Tyson StL	381	26	88	3	26	.231
McCovey SF	351	32	80	12	64	.228
DThomas SD	352	36	80	3	26	.227
HCruz SF	273	27	62	8	33	.227
Geronimo Cin	296	28	67	5	27	.226
Murphy Atl	531	66	120	23	79	.226
Ferguson LA	348	40	78	14	50	.224
Tenace SD	397	40	88	16	61	.222
Brock StL	298	31	66	0	12	.221
Sizemore Phi	351	38	77	0	25	.219
Rader Chi	305	29	63	3	36	.207

American League

TEAM BATTING

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct
Milwaukee	5536	804	1530	172	762	.276
Detroit	5600	714	1519	129	666	.271
KansasCity	5474	743	1469	97	694	.268
Boston	5587	796	1493	170	739	.267
New York	5583	735	1489	124	692	.267
Minnesota	5524	666	1472	82	622	.266
Chicago	5393	634	1422	106	595	.264
Cleveland	5365	639	1400	105	597	.261
California	5471	691	1417	106	643	.259
Baltimore	5422	659	1397	154	613	.258
Texas	5347	692	1352	132	649	.253
Toronto	5430	590	1358	98	551	.250
Seattle	5358	614	1326	96	568	.247
Oakland	5320	532	1301	100	491	.245

INDIVIDUAL BATTING
250 or more at bats

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Pct
Carew Min	564	86	188	5	71	.333
AOliver Tex	525	65	170	14	89	.324
Rice Bos	677	121	213	46	139	.315
Piniella NY	472	67	148	6	69	.314
Cooper Mil	407	60	127	13	54	.312
Oglivie Mil	469	71	142	18	72	.303
Paciorek Sea	250	33	75	4	29	.300
Lemon Chi	357	51	107	13	55	.300
Roberts Sea	472	77	141	22	92	.299
Otis KC	486	74	145	22	96	.298
Lynn Bos	541	75	161	22	82	.298
RaJackson Cal	387	49	115	6	57	.297
Munson NY	617	73	183	5	71	.297
Bostock Cal	568	74	168	5	70	.296
LeFlore Det	667	126	197	12	62	.295
LaCock KC	322	44	95	5	48	.295
GBrett KC	510	79	150	8	62	.294
Lansford Cal	453	62	133	8	52	.294
Money Mil	518	88	152	14	54	.293
Singleton Bal	502	67	147	20	81	.293
Yount Mil	502	66	147	9	71	.293
Reynolds Sea	548	58	160	5	44	.292
Lezcano Mil	442	62	129	15	61	.292
Hisle Mil	520	96	151	34	115	.290
JThompson Det	589	79	169	26	96	.287
DeCinces Bal	511	72	146	28	80	.286
EMurray Bal	610	85	174	27	95	.285
Whitaker Det	484	71	138	3	58	.285
Bando Mil	540	85	154	17	78	.285
Page Oak	516	62	147	17	70	.285
Fisk Bos	571	95	162	19	89	.284
Kuiper Cle	547	52	155	0	43	.283
JNorris Cle	315	41	89	2	27	.283
BBell Cle	556	71	157	6	62	.282
Carty Oak	528	70	149	12	99	.282
Cubbage Min	394	41	111	7	57	.282
Remy Bos	584	87	163	2	44	.279
Randolph NY	499	87	139	3	42	.279
Sundberg Tex	517	54	144	6	58	.279
Yastrzmski Bos	523	69	145	17	81	.277
Guerrero Oak	506	38	140	3	38	.277
Kemp Det	583	75	161	15	79	.276
Nettles NY	587	81	162	27	93	.276
Cowens KC	486	63	134	5	63	.276
FWhite KC	461	66	127	7	50	.275
Grubb Tex	411	62	113	15	67	.275
Garr Chi	444	67	122	3	29	.275
Orta Chi	420	45	115	13	53	.274
Kelly Bal	274	38	75	11	40	.274
Chambliss NY	625	81	171	12	90	.274
Ford Min	592	78	162	11	82	.274
Smalley Min	586	80	160	19	77	.273
Staub Det	642	75	175	24	121	.273
Molitor Mil	521	73	142	6	45	.273
ReJackson NY	512	82	139	27	96	.271
McRae KC	623	90	169	16	72	.271
MEdwrds Oak	413	48	112	1	23	.271
LaJhnsn Chi	498	52	135	8	72	.271
Rivera Min	251	35	68	3	22	.271
Veryzer Cle	421	48	114	1	32	.271
Revering Oak	521	49	141	16	46	.271
Howell Tor	551	67	149	8	61	.270
RWhite NY	346	44	93	8	43	.269
Randall Min	332	36	89	0	22	.268
CMoore Mil	265	30	71	5	31	.268
Trammell Det	448	49	120	2	34	.268
Bonds Tex	565	92	151	31	90	.267
ARdriguez Det	383	40	102	7	43	.266
Corcoran Det	324	37	86	1	27	.265
Porter KC	520	78	138	18	77	.265
Rivers NY	559	78	148	11	48	.265
Bailor Tor	621	74	164	1	52	.264
Manning Cle	565	65	149	3	50	.264
Hurdle KC	417	47	110	7	56	.264
Dauer Bal	459	56	121	6	46	.264
RMiller Cal	475	66	125	1	37	.263
Bochte Sea	487	59	128	11	51	.263
Molinaro Chi	286	39	75	6	27	.262
Thornton Cle	508	97	133	33	105	.262
Ashby Tor	264	27	69	9	29	.261
WStein Sea	403	41	105	4	37	.261
Zisk Tex	511	68	133	22	84	.260
Smith Bal	250	29	65	5	30	.260
Beniquez Tex	473	61	123	11	50	.260
Bosetti Tor	568	61	147	5	42	.259
Dempsey Bal	441	41	114	6	32	.259
Soderholm Chi	457	58	118	20	67	.258
Stinson Sea	364	46	94	11	55	.258
Adams Min	311	28	80	7	35	.257
Horton Tor	350	34	90	10	56	.257
CWshingtn Chi	356	34	91	6	33	.256
Rudi Cal	497	58	127	17	79	.256
Baylor Cal	591	103	151	34	99	.255
Kessinger Chi	431	35	110	1	31	.255
Downing Cal	412	42	105	7	46	.255
Norwood Min	428	55	109	8	46	.255
Dade Cle	307	37	78	3	20	.254
Chalk Cal	470	42	119	1	33	.253
MMay Det	352	24	89	10	37	.253
TDuncan Oak	318	25	80	2	36	.252
Hargrove Tex	494	65	124	7	40	.251
Grich Cal	487	68	122	6	42	.251
Mayberry Tor	515	52	129	22	70	.250
Wills Tex	539	78	135	9	57	.250
Hobson Bos	510	65	127	17	80	.249
Patek KC	440	54	109	2	46	.248
Burleson Bos	626	75	155	5	49	.248
Evans Bos	497	75	123	24	63	.247
Powell Min	381	55	94	3	31	.247
LMay Bal	556	56	137	25	81	.246
GThomas Mil	452	70	111	32	86	.246
Harlow Bal	460	68	112	8	26	.243
Newman Oak	267	25	65	8	32	.243
Dent NY	379	40	92	5	40	.243
McKay Tor	503	59	120	7	45	.239
Nahordny Chi	346	28	82	8	34	.237
RuJones Sea	472	48	111	5	46	.235
Thomasn NY	270	37	63	8	36	.233
Wallis Oak	279	28	65	6	25	.233
JCruz Sea	554	76	129	1	25	.233
GScott Bos	413	51	96	11	54	.232
Wynegar Min	454	36	104	4	45	.229
Harrah Tex	450	56	103	12	59	.229
Meyer Sea	444	38	101	8	56	.227
Dilone Oak	260	22	59	1	14	.227
GAlexandr Cle	498	57	112	26	84	.225
Cerone Tor	282	24	63	3	20	.223
Landreaux Cal	260	38	58	5	23	.223
Essian Oak	278	21	62	3	26	.223
Gomez Tor	413	40	92	0	32	.223
Parrish Det	287	37	63	14	41	.220
BMartinez Mil	260	26	57	1	20	.219
Belanger Bal	348	39	74	0	16	.213
Gross Oak	284	18	57	7	23	.201
Campnerls Tex	269	30	50	1	17	.186
Stanton Sea	302	24	55	3	21	.182

Scotland Names Stein Manager

LEEDS, England, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Jock Stein was named manager of Scotland's national soccer team today. He resigned as manager of the English first division club *Leeds United after only 45 days in* the job.

Stein will take charge of the team immediately and will select the squad to face Norway Oct. 25 in a European Nations Cup match. Stein earned his reputation as manager of Celtic.

Ally MacLeod, reeling from the team's disastrous performance in the World Cup in Argentina, quit as Scottish manager last month.

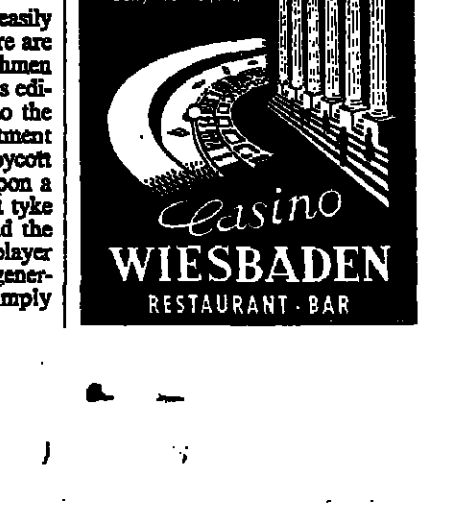
Navratilova Honored

CLAYTON, Md., Oct. 4 (AP) — Martina Navratilova of the Boston Lobsters has been named the most valuable player for 1978 in World Team Tennis.

Belov, Soviet Star In Basketball, Dies

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (AP) — Alexander Belov, 26, who scored the controversial last-second basket in the Soviet Union's gold-medal victory over the United States in the 1972 Olympic Games, has died after a prolonged illness. Tass said yesterday.

The 6-foot-5-inch center also was a *member of the Soviet world* championship team in 1974. At the Olympics in 1972, the U.S. team led, 50-49, when the Russians were twice permitted to replay the final three seconds. Belov took a length-of-the-court pass and scored for a Soviet victory, 51-50.



Once Again, Boycott Sets the Cricket World Astir

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Oct. 4 (NYT) — Geoffrey Boycott, England's trouble-prone star cricketer, is at the center of a new storm that is shaking the cricket establishment.

His home club, Yorkshire County, has taken the team captaincy away from Boycott, its best batsman and most famous player, and given it to an old rival, John Hampshire.

Boycott admirers are up in arms all over England. Supporters in the 13,000-member Yorkshire Cricket Club are petitioning for a general meeting to protest their committee's decision. In the county at large, a "Save Boycott for Yorkshire" campaign is under way, reflecting a widespread fear that the star will defect to another club.

"It's like sacking Nelson after the Battle of Trafalgar," one fan said when the committee's action was announced recently.

In With the Real News

Since then, the row has crossed the inked borders of the sports pages and thundered onto the editorial page of at least one national newspaper, contesting there with the vexations of the prime minister and a national automobile workers' strike.

The Guardian, noting with evident sarcasm that "Cricket is the gentlemen's game," concluded an acid editorial with the words, "Cricket in general — and Yorkshire cricket in particular — looks cheap and nasty this morning."

Several commentators remarked on the extraordinary timing of the club's action. It came during the same week that Boycott's mother, who had guided him into cricket as a boy, died. And it came just a few weeks after the England team, which plays test matches against other national teams, had given him another slap in the face by denying him the post of vice captain for a coming world tour.

Salary Not Public

The Yorkshire committee offered only a meager explanation for its action, suggesting that it wanted to leave Boycott free to concentrate on his strong suit, batting. To soothe him, it offered a two-year contract at an unspecified salary. Even those who had for some time wanted him out as captain said they hoped he continued as a Yorkshire player.

Whether his pride will permit him to do so is unknown. The player himself has said nothing. But one of his friends in the Yorkshire club said, "The membership won't take this lying down."

Cricket authorities generally agree that Boycott is less effective as a team leader than as a batsman. He is single-minded in his pursuit of excellence, but his pursuit is said to be personal rather than team-oriented. Nevertheless, he is credited with rebuilding Yorkshire and recruiting some valuable players in recent years. Some Yorkshire fans are unhappy, however, because he has never led the team to a championship.

Boycott, who at the age of 37 is one of the game's senior players, is part of a new trend toward professionalism in cricket. He compares himself to other sports professionals around the world and has no patience with the "gentlemen" who still treat cricket as a game for upper-class amateurs.

He is also extremely outspoken. He is a Yorkshire miner's son, blunt and proud, and he has made no secret of his contempt for some of the London gentry who control the game worldwide. After one period of unusual outspokenness, he was kept off the England test match team for several years.

A Personal Argument

He has been involved in a number of personal rows, as well, including one not long ago with the man who was to be his successor, John Hampshire, over Hampshire's behavior during a game.

He sees the captaincy of his team as a proper recognition of his superior record at the bat. John Arlott, a respected cricket commentator, says Boycott must be persuaded that being the best batsman in the country is enough, and that the captaincy merely diverts him from his batting.

Boycott fans may be less easily assuaged than their idol. There are probably thousands of Englishmen who agree with the Guardian's editorial writer, who, warming to the subject, declared, "The treatment meted out to Geoffrey Boycott would seem cruel if visited upon a stray mongrel dog, the merest tyke in a Leeds back alley. To find the most brilliant and prolific player Yorkshire has produced in a generation treated thus is simply nauseating."

Art Buchwald

The High Cost Of Real Estate

WASHINGTON — Most people who live outside of Washington are under the impression that the only two topics of conversation in this town are politics and government. This may have been true at one time, but it isn't any more.

For a while the main topic was sex. But recently this subject has waned, and now all people talk about is the high cost of real estate.

Buchwald

I went to a party the other night and cornered an assistant secretary of state. "How did things go at Camp David?" I asked him.

"It was beautiful. My wife and I are thinking of buying a weekend retreat near Thurmont. It's 40 acres of farmland and they want $3,500 an acre."

"What about the talks? Do you think anything will come of them?"

"Oh, we talked to the bankers. They'll give us a mortgage at 10 percent. However, we have to put 30 percent down. But it has a stream running right through it, and I'm told if I hold on to it for five years, I'll double my money."

"*Did* you speak to Sadat and Begin?"

"What for? They don't know anything about real estate in Maryland."

* * *

I wandered over to a couple who were whispering and giggling. I thought there was some hanky-panky going on since he was a congressman and she was from the typing pool in HEW.

I strained my ears to hear what they were saying.

"So, I figured after my divorce, I'd keep the home in Washington and give my wife the house in Georgia. She agreed. I didn't want the house in Washington so I put it up on the market, thinking I'd get $90,000. The first offer came in and it was $120,000. I was about to agree when I got the second offer for $145,000. Do you know what I finally sold the house for? One hundred and sixty thousand dollars."

You could tell the secretary was impressed. "Now I know why the people from your district elected you."

"Why don't we go to your place for a drink after the party?" the congressman said.

"I'd love to, but I live with four other girls. We pay $250 each a month and that doesn't include utilities."

"Well, my kids are staying with me at the Watergate in a two-bedroom flat which cost me $1,000 a month. As soon as I buy a condominium for $90,000 plus $450 maintenance, I'll give you a call."

* * *

I tried to get in on the conversation. "The house next to me just went on the market for $250,000 and it doesn't even have a finished basement."

The congressman took the girl by the arm and started to walk away. "I'm sorry," he said, "this is a private conversation."

I looked around the room and saw a Treasury official. "How far do you think the dollar will fall against the Japanese yen?" I asked him.

"It's hard to say. Frankly, I think it's bottomed out. A Japanese official with the World Bank looked at a house on our block in Cleveland Park, which was selling for $180,000, and he told the owner he couldn't afford it. When the Japanese start talking like that, you know the yen is in trouble."

Driving home that night, my wife said, "I sat next to the most fascinating man at dinner tonight and we had a marvelous talk."

"You were sitting next to Henry Kissinger."

"Not him; the man who was sitting on my left. He's a contractor and he's building 20 new townhouses on Chain Bridge Road."

Britain Announces Record Tourist Year

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Last year, Queen Elizabeth II's silver jubilee, was a record year for tourism in Britain, Sir Henry Marking, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, said today.

A total of 11.5 million visitors spent £2.75 billion ($5.5 billion) in Britain, and for fares on British air and shipping lines.

The number of tourists represented a 14 percent increase over the previous year, while their spending rose by nearly 30 percent.

William Manchester: American Author

By Dave Smith

LOS ANGELES — William Manchester, by his own reckoning an author who prefers to stay out in the cold, came in from it briefly last week and showed he was not merely surviving but thriving after a notoriety that would suffocate others.

For a few months in the mid-1960s — when the Vietnam war seemed eternal — quibbles between Manchester and Jaqueline Kennedy enlivened otherwise dreary front pages and escalated into what seemed to be a literary holy war.

"Death of a President," published in 1967, was a meticulously detailed, devoted and moving evocation of the five days from John Kennedy's assassination to his burial. But the public, riveted by the controversy, was convinced there had to be something substantial beneath the few details it was fed. In fact, says Manchester, "The worst of it was all the attention it drew. The actual differences of opinion about the manuscript were quite minor, largely the result of misunderstandings — and later the need to save face here and there.

"My relationship with Bobby Kennedy was excellent throughout the whole episode. The problem was that Jackie didn't read the book right away, and got alarmed at things other people told her were in the book. Finally she read it, and we ironed things out fairly quickly. Our relationship is still a pleasant one. But the worst aspect was being hounded by the press. I just wanted to be left alone to write."

From that spotlight, Manchester might have been expected to leap with relief into a less harrowing field, juvenile fiction, say, or light verse. Not at all.

'I tend to escape into the past. . . sometimes I wander into the stacks and pick up a bound volume of, say, the London Times from the early 1800s, and just lose myself in reading about historical events.'

He published "The Arms of Krupp," a history of the German munitions empire that fueled most of Hitler's share of World War II. The massive book was the product of seven years' research — in an unfamiliar language.

"The Glory and the Dream" followed, a 1,398-page narrative history of the United States from 1932 to 1972 in which, noted one wry reader, Manchester seems not to have overlooked a single day.

An observer's suspicions are correct: Manchester is a far more serious person than his onetime celebrity suggests, and nothing underscores the fact more than his newest work, "American Caesar," a biography of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Problems

"Each book has its own special problems," Manchester said. "With 'President,' it was coming to terms with my own grief. With 'Krupp,' it was the German language, with 'The Glory and the Dream,' it was just sheer size. But with 'American Caesar,' it was the character of the man himself. I finally came to think that maybe MacArthur never really wanted to be understood."

What MacArthur wanted — and got — was respect, even reverence. But he didn't get love; even those closest to him often harbored disdain and derision. Manchester himself believed the worst as he began to explore the psyche of his paradoxical subject, but the author's long view is more sanguine, even though he never developed affection for the man:

"Throughout his life, MacArthur was a thoroughly Victorian man, but born toward the end of the Victorian era in America. In 1918, at the end of World War I, authority still had a pretty good record, so he was regarded as a hero. But by World War II, authority was beginning to be a bit suspect. And now, of course, excellence itself is under attack.

"But MacArthur was the same man, paradoxical though he was, from first to last. It was the world that grew away from his type." In summary, Manchester applies De Tocqueville's brilliant evaluation of Napoleon: "He was as great as man can be without virtue, and he was as wise as a man can be without modesty."

Defense Mechanism

For all that the furor over "Death of a President" was an ordeal to get through, Manchester talks of it easily today — in part because he does have his own defense mechanism.

"I tend to escape into the past. My study is in the library at Wesleyan University [where he has been writer-in-residence since 1955], and sometimes I wander into the stacks and pick up a bound volume of, say, the London Times from the early 1800s, and just lose myself in reading about historical events in the actual newspaper accounts of the time.

"I try to carry this sense of actuality, the small details that give readers the sense of being right at the scene of events, into my historical writing. Essentially, it's a technique of fiction — like characterization, silent transition, so forth — that a number of excellent writers are now applying to nonfiction. I'm criticized sometimes for including a lot of so-called trivia in my work, but that's the kind of detail I use deliberately to place readers at the scene. Strangely, writers of fiction are praised for using detail that way. . .

"It was John Kennedy who influenced me to stop writing fiction — I had published four novels — and start working with historical reality. He said that in his opinion the novel was a dying art form, because reality was already beginning to outstrip the novelist's imagination." Manchester trails off for a long moment and lets the irony of those words from that man create an odd resonance in the room.

"But I do escape into history. I'm a rather solitary, lonely person, and writing, especially something as involving and long-term as a book on history, is lonely work. It takes some getting used to, to defer your rewards — the pats on the back, the parties, the good reviews when you finally produce a book."

Still, he admits he loves "to be able to pick the moments and scenes I want to revisit. And although my stamina isn't what it used to be, I can still work so intensely that I don't even look out my window and notice the time. Often, my wife has to phone me to remind me it's time to quit and come home for dinner."

Manchester staves off post-major work depression by making sure he has something "to keep myself moving." In view of his successes with major world figures, would he consider tackling another such subject — Richard Nixon, say?

"Certainly not," says Manchester with a cool smile. "Robert Haldeman approached me to ask if I would write his memoirs and, of course, I don't do that sort of thing. I told his agent that Haldeman's was the second from the last I would do."

Associated Press

William Manchester

'. . .*this sense of actuality.*'

© *Los Angeles Times*

PEOPLE: *Gulfstream Swimmer Has Had Enough*

Stella Taylor's rematch with the Gulfstream ended in failure. Aides pulled her from the water less than 20 miles from the Florida coast, ending her second attempt to become the first person to swim from the Bahamas to Florida. The relentless ocean currents, poisonous man-of-war stings, several close encouters with man-eating sharks and severe facial swelling overwhelmed Miss Taylor after a 51-hour effort. Miss Taylor, who twice conquered the English Channel, entered the waters off Orange Cay, near Bimini, at 10:41 a.m. Sunday and was pulled from the water at about 1:41 p.m. Tuesday. It was, however, an unprecedented athletic effort, surpassing by 9 ½ hours the swim **Diana Nyad** attempted from Cuba to Florida earlier this summer, and surpassing Miss Taylor's previous effort to swim from the Bahamas to Florida by 19 ½ hours. Attendants on the lead boat armed with rifles and "bang sticks" — a spear with a contact-exploding projectile in its nose — fought sharks away from Miss Taylor at least three times Monday. She took refuge on the lead boat's dive platform or an attending surfboard each time. Her safety divers killed a five-foot shark that began circling the swimmer only six feet away Monday morning.

UPI

Stella Taylor

* * *

Christo, the man who curtained a mountain gorge in Colorado and draped 24 miles of horizon near San Francisco, is wrapping up a new project. Christo is carpeting three miles of Kansas City sidwalks in shimmering orange-yellow fabric. Seventy helpers recruited by the Bulgarian-born artist began laying down the nylon fabric on the jogger-favored, dog-walker-preferred pathways of Loose Park here Monday. The three-day, 136,000-square-feet job, dubbed "The Wrapped Walk Ways," will call people's attention to their feet and the way they walk, says Christo, 43. "I hope when it is done the public will walk on it," he said, explaining that the resulting folds and creases would be part of the work. The Wrapped Walk Ways project is the latest in a series of artistic adventures for Christo. In 1971 and 1972, he created "Valley Curtain," a fabric suspended between two mountains near Rifle, Colo. His U.S. Bicentennial work, "Running Fence," was 24 miles of fabric 18 feet tall, running through parts of Sonoma and Marin counties north of San Francisco. The $100,000 cost of the Walks project is pale compared to his two most-celebrated works. He says Fence cost $3 million, Valley Curtain about $850,000. To raise the money for "Walk Ways," Christo said he prepared drawings of the project and sold them in advance to art collectors and dealers. The "Walk Ways" will remain for about two weeks, he said.

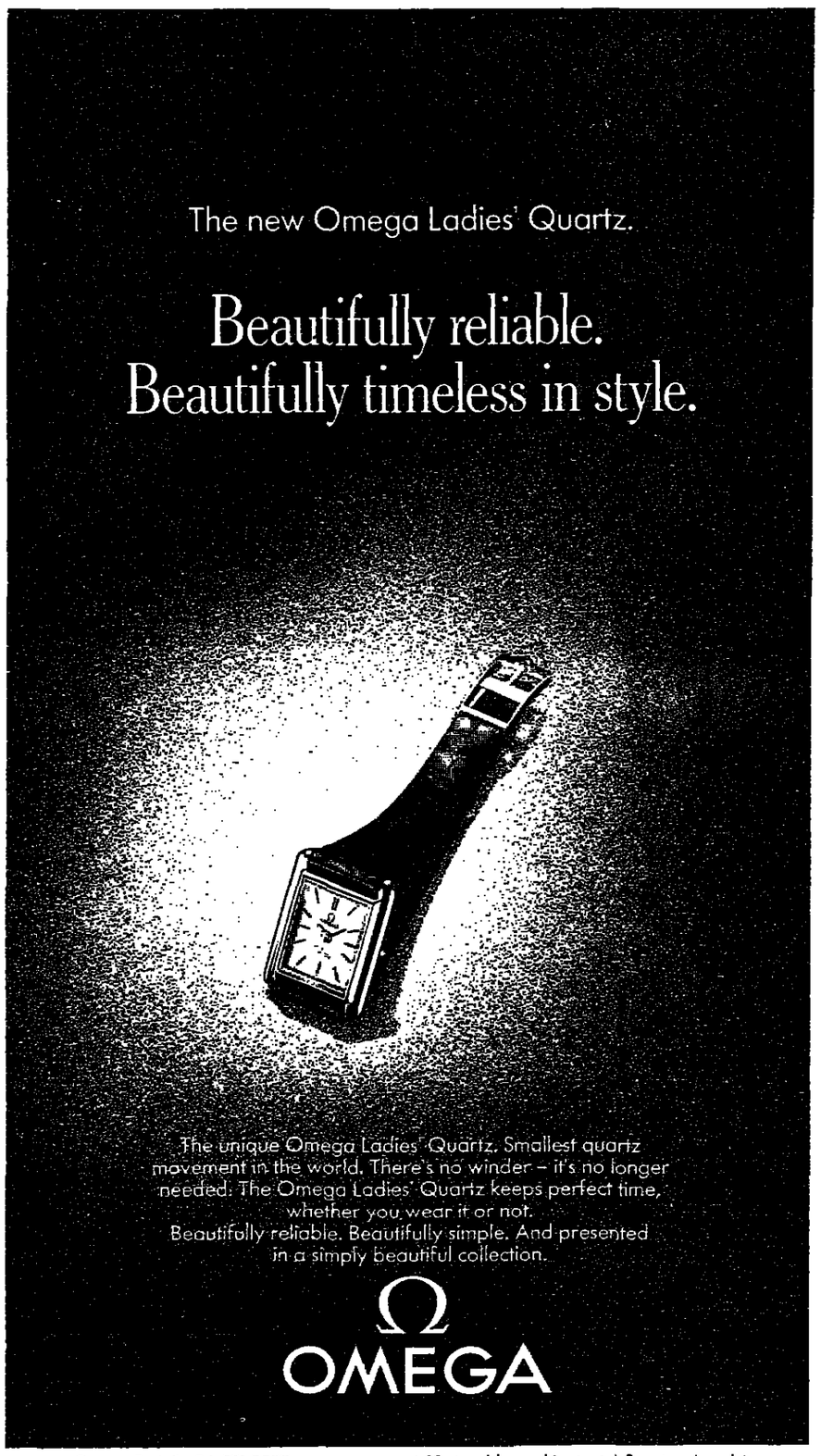
* * *

In San Francisco, a federal judge has made it very plain to Irish Sweepstakes winner **Frank McNulty** that he must settle with the Internal Revenue Service before he can be released from prison. McNulty appeared before U.S. District Judge **Alfonso Zirpoli** for a contempt hearing because of his refusal to pay taxes on the $128,410 he won in 1973. McNulty was sentenced to five years in federal prison after rejecting the IRS demand for taxes. He would have been eligible for parole this week without the contempt charge. McNulty, in his 60s, said last week in a jail interview that he would continue to reject the IRS claim. "I don't owe them anything."

* * *

For Australian teacher **Richard Deakins,** only the best was good enough, — fine paintings, silverware and oriental carpets from London's smartest stores adorned his four-room apartment. But his patronage was not the kind the stores encourage. He stole the lot. Deakin, 33, appeared in court Tuesday charged with shoplifting 1,100 items valued at more than £90,000 (about $180,000). He was jailed for three years and ordered to pay £2,000 court costs. Among the articles crammed into his apartment were a print by Picasso, a painting by William Blake, two icons, two color television sets, two hi-fi units and 40 cashmere sweaters. "I just walk in and take them. It is really easy," he was quoted as telling police.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.



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